

Public Land Statistics



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2009



U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2009

Volume 194

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WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2009

Welcome to the 2009 edition of the *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in past PLS publications, this year's cover is designed to convey the scope of the BLM's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. In holdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Better GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled us to recalculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

Note that data presented in the 2009 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2009 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of Public Land Statistics.

We remain committed to publishing a *Public Land Statistics* report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to our readers.

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Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic State level, in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 452-5125
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-5555
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4610
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3672
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84145 (801) 539-4020
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458

PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example and, by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring over 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal Government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for National Parks, National Forests, National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, National Trails, and National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Some of the best-known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument.

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This Act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 249.7 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty States, commonly called the “public land States,” were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new States entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except for the State of Alaska, is subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the BLM, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This table replaced the U.S. General Services Administration table titled “*Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage by State*” in 2001.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the BLM, contains summary data of public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. By law, the States of Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land States. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and later the Constitution, the States of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired the 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198 dated March 12, 1996.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, and Extensions, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM during the past year. In order to effectively manage the public lands, areas must be identified both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys the BLM has completed on lands managed by other Federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during Fiscal Year 2009, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM’s lands and assist other agencies.

Table 1-1. ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.40	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.30	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.30	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.00	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.10	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.90	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.50	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.80	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.70	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.00	\$85,079,222

Note: Alaska has been adjusted for the recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. Territories and Possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included Territories and Possessions in calculating the percentage.

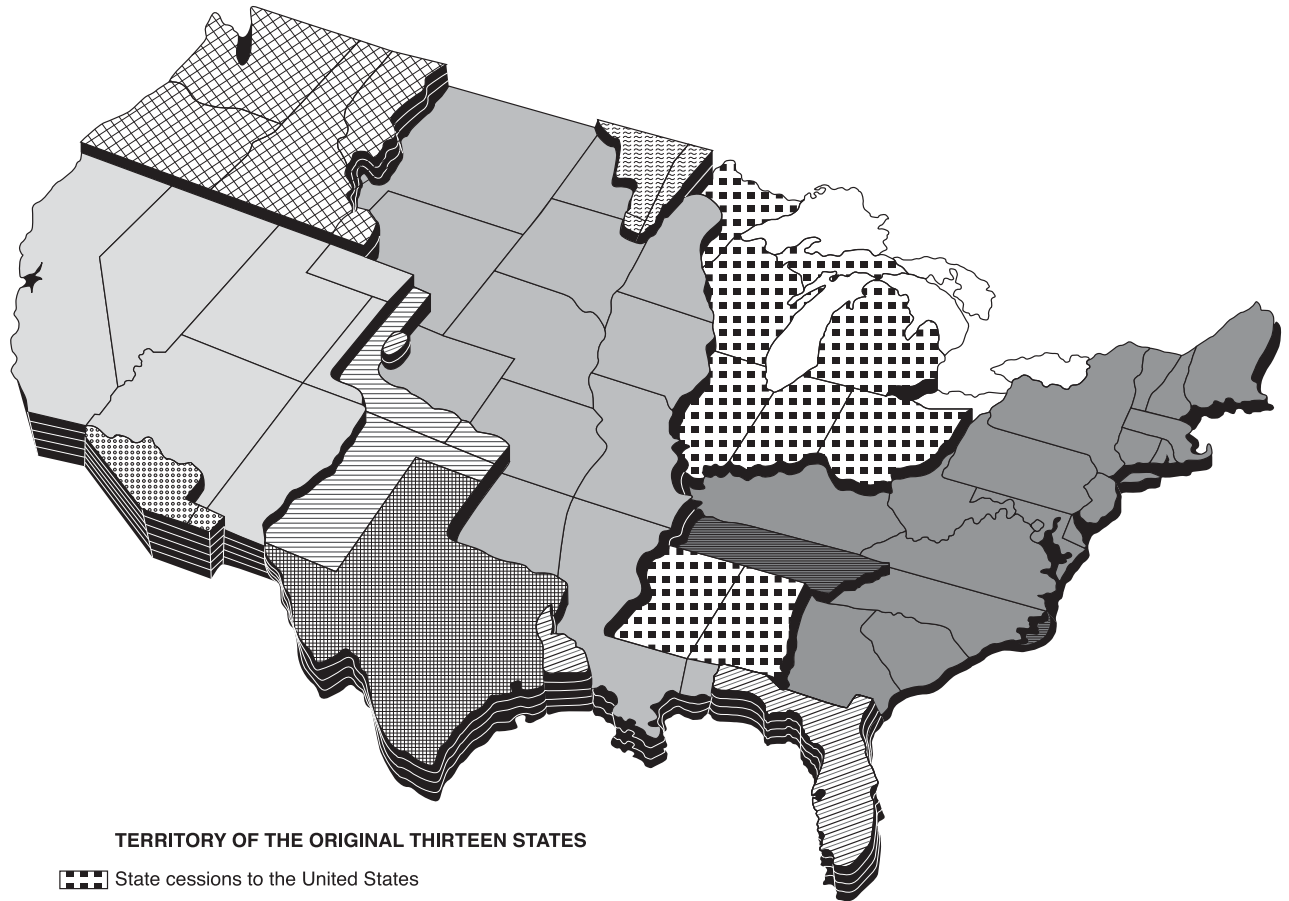
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

/c/ Georgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres). See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p. 11.

/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.

ACQUISITIONS



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2009

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	99,900,000
Native Conveyances /j/	41,500,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	141,400,000
Grand Total	1,285,780,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2009
–concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land States consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2009 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2009.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2009 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2009.

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals /a/	Federal Surface Lands /b/	Split-Estate Federal Minerals /c/	BLM Public Lands /d/	Indian Trust Minerals /e/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	74.9	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.2	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	7.9	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.9	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
Total	1,529.72	699.7	643.2	57.2	249.7	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

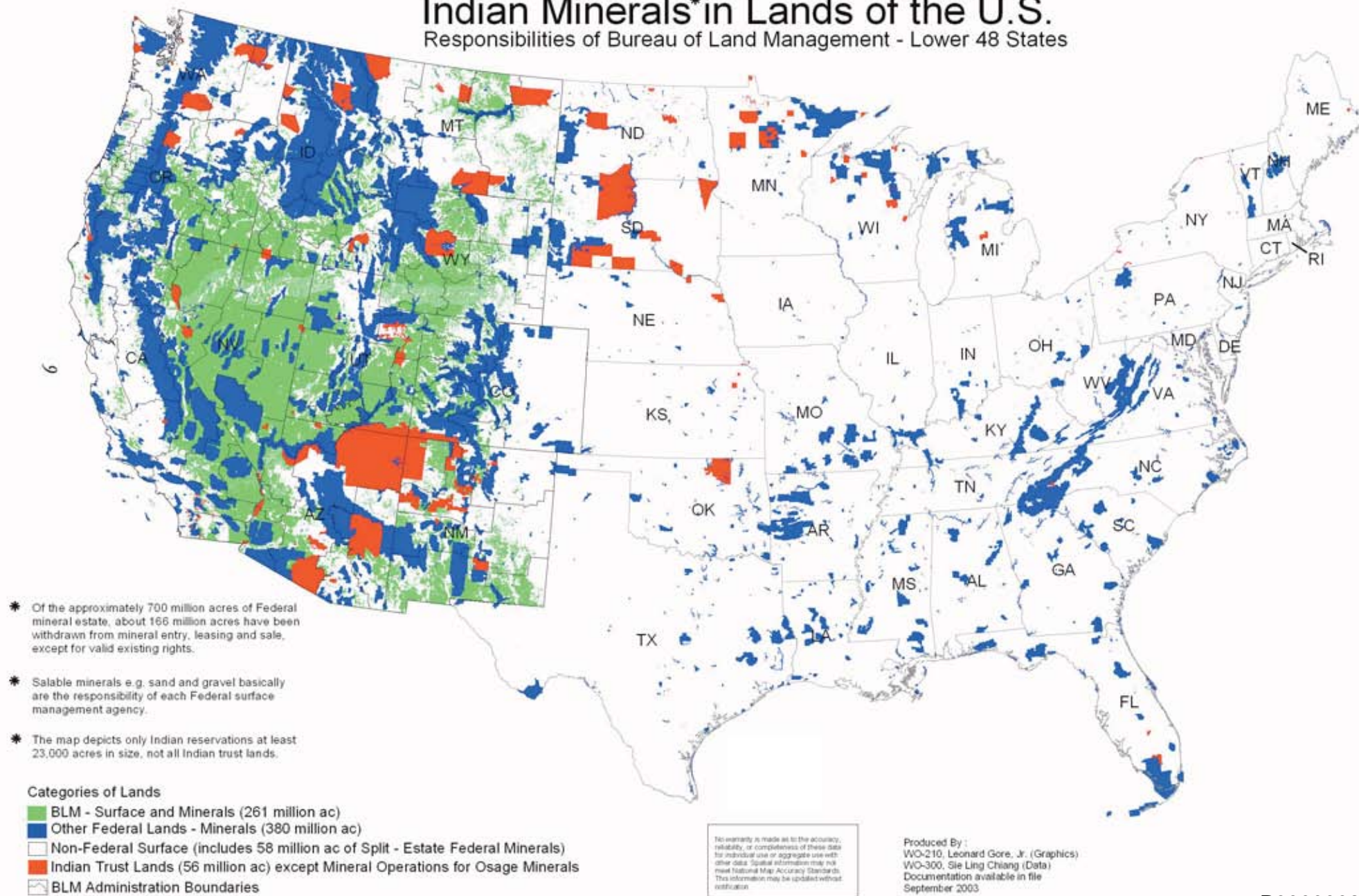
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope and complexity involved in creating and updating this table, and the fact that it is intended to present an approximation of the surface and mineral acreages managed by the BLM, yearly updates are not planned.

Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3, *Public Land Statistics*, 1999, whereas the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics*, 2009.

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the BLM’s Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; we hope that any future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2009, the BLM’s public lands comprise 249.7 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics*, 2009.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering the Mississippi River.

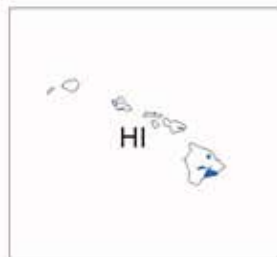
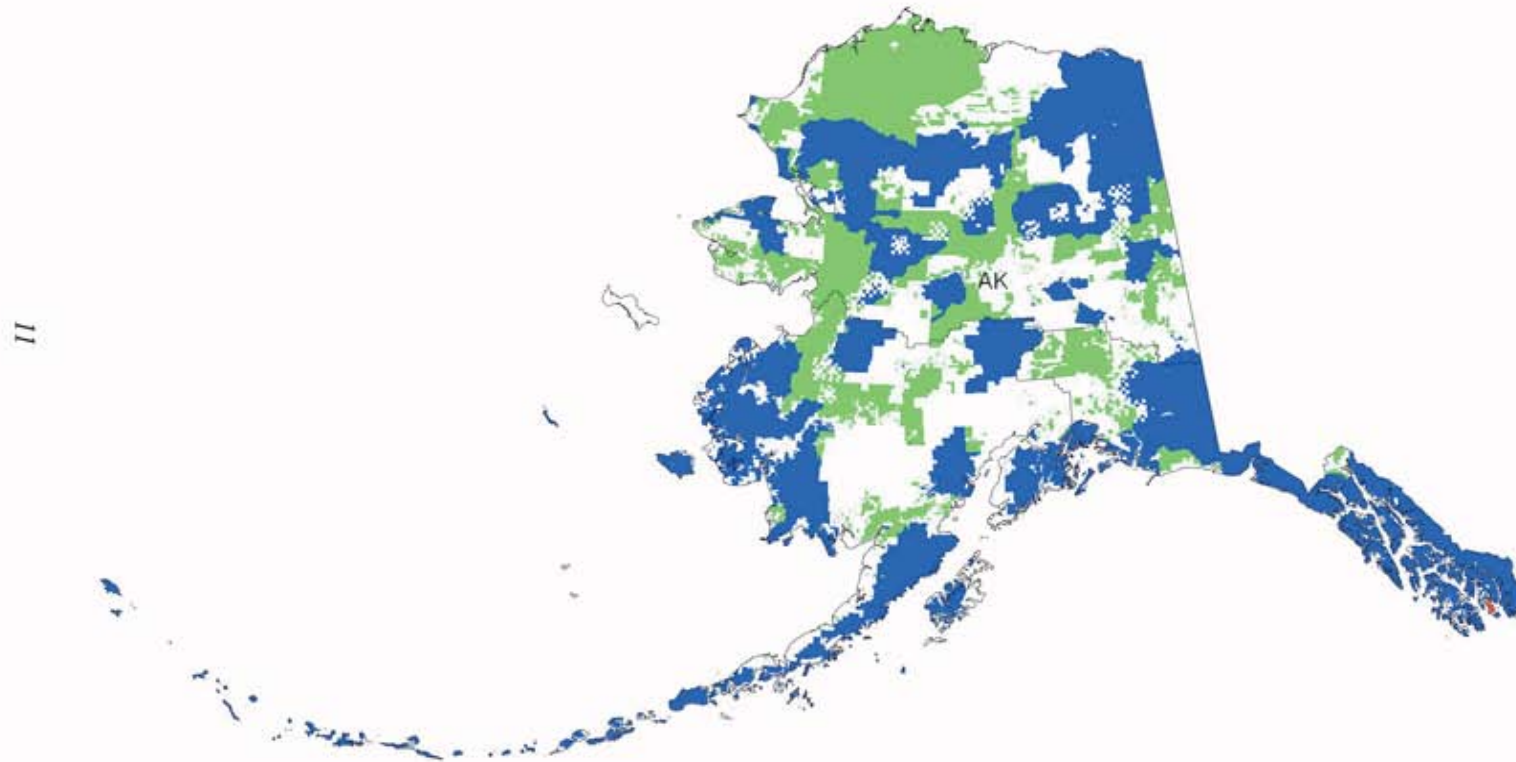
Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska



NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres (as of FY 2000) of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	Grand	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total	Disposal	Withdrawn	Total	Net Change	Inventory	Grand
	Total					Reserved				Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Decrease /g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres	Grand Total /j/ Acres
Alabama	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,523
Alaska	78,512,482	0	0	0	3,682,360	0	3,682,360	(3,682,360)	0	74,830,122
Arizona	12,201,794	1,540	0	1,540	0	0	0	1,540	0	12,203,334
Arkansas	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,078
California	15,281,882	17,687	0	17,687	1,118	0	1,118	16,569	0	15,298,451
Colorado	8,349,000	236	0	236	961	0	961	(725)	(2,230)	8,346,045
Florida	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,134
Idaho	11,608,909	7,765	0	7,765	4,183	2,970	7,153	612	0	11,609,521
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,474
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,967,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,967,413
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,808,114	0	0	0	1,376	0	1,376	(1,376)	0	47,806,738
New Mexico	13,463,356	15,836	0	15,836	2,190	20	2,210	13,626	0	13,476,982
North Dakota	58,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,841

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

State	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved			Inventory	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Total Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Total Decrease /g/ Acres	Net Change /h/ Acres	/i/ Acres	Grand Total /j/ Acres
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975
Oregon	16,132,741	1,154	0	1,154	2,021	0	2,021	(867)	1,919	16,133,793
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	11,833
Utah	22,856,673	3,041	0	3,041	1,344	2,215	3,559	(518)	0	22,856,155
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	428,676	1,564	0	1,564	0	0	0	1,564	(1)	430,239
Wisconsin	2,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,366
Wyoming	18,367,506	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	18,367,513
Total	253,366,500	48,830	0	48,830	3,695,553	5,205	3,700,758	(3,651,928)	(210)	249,714,362

Note: “Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)” are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the outer continental shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103 (e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

/a/ Grand Total Fiscal Year 2008: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2008 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ Acquisitions (Increase): Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

- /c/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency that have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction (Increase). These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order; removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM; and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /d/ (Total Increase): Total acres added to the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of “/b/” and “/c/”).
- /e/ Disposals (Decrease): Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an Act of Congress.
- /f/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency (Decrease): Lands which have been withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /g/ (Total Decrease): Total acres removed from the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of “/e/” and “/f/”).
- /h/ (Net Change): Plus or minus () change from Fiscal Year 2008 to Fiscal Year 2009 (difference between “Total Increase /d/” and “Total Decrease /g/”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ The following States conducted an inventory of the lands that resulted in an increase or decrease in acreage as follows: Colorado (-2,330 acres); Oregon (+1,919 acres); Texas (+102 acres); and Washington (-1 acre).
- /j/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2009: Consists of (1) Vacant Lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose, and opened to some or all of the public land laws. The lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands, purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,556	95,293	0	0	374,849
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,821	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,767

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 160 acres in Columbia County, 123 acres in Yamhill County, and 100 acres in Clackamas County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, whereas the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.

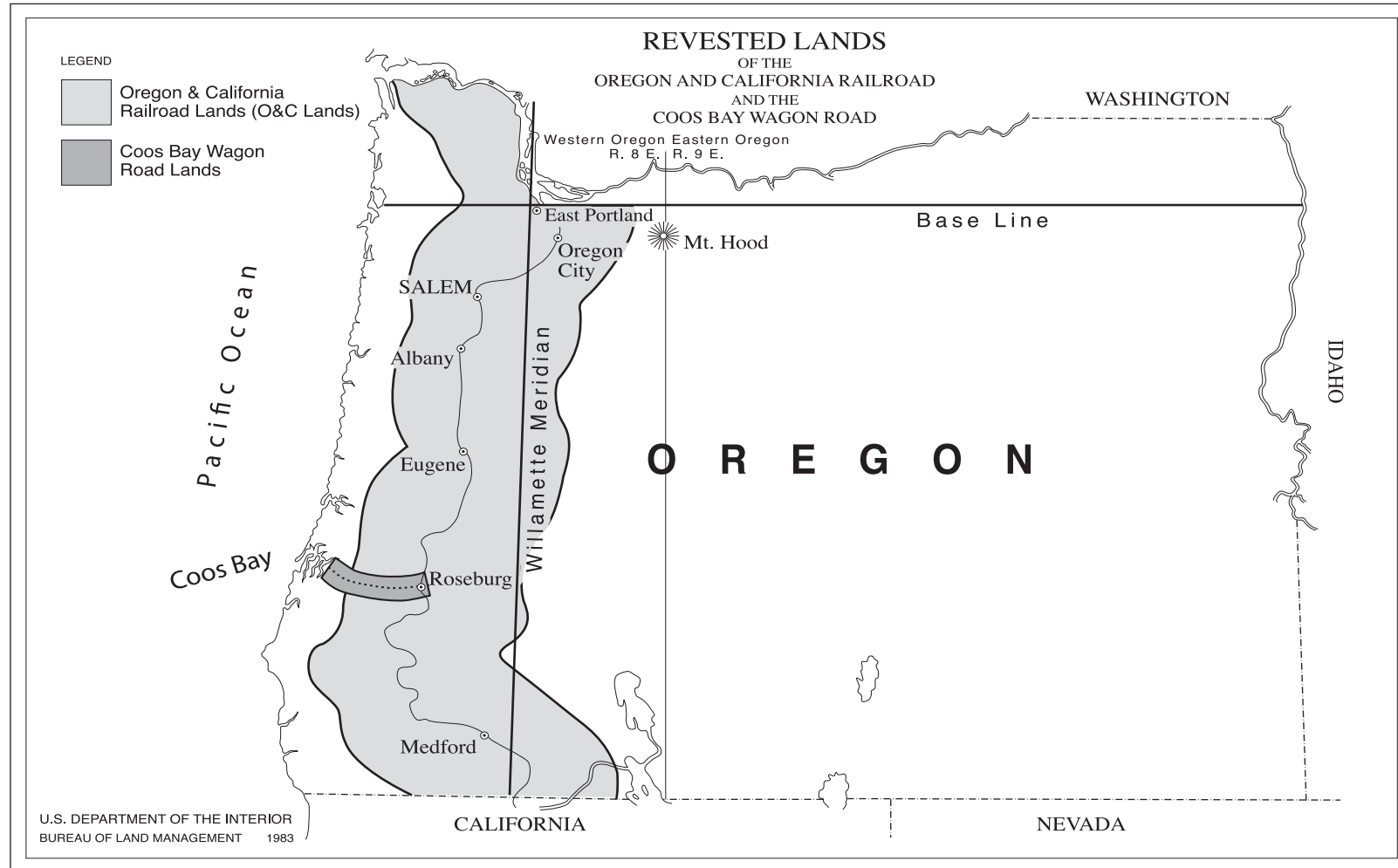


Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	4,606.70
Total Alaska	0	0	0	4,606.70
Arizona				
U.S. Forest Service	62.08	0	0	0
Total Arizona	62.08	0	0	0
California				
Bureau of Land Management	0	11.00	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	20.00	0	0
National Park Service	700.00	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	700.00	0	0
Total California	700.00	731.00	0	0
Colorado				
Bureau of Land Management	4,160.36	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	235.00	0	0
Total Colorado	4,160.36	235.00	0	0
Idaho				
Bureau of Land Management	0	184.10	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	135.20	0	0
Total Idaho	0	319.30	0	0
Montana				
U.S. Forest Service	0	80.00	0	0
Total Montana	0	80.00	0	0
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	672.00	0	0	0
Total Nevada	672.00	0	0	0
New Mexico				
U.S. Border Patrol	20.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	65.00	0	0	0
Total New Mexico	85.00	0	0	0

Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Utah				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,652,000.00	0	0
Department of Energy	936.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	50.00	0	0
Total Utah	936.00	1,652,050.00	0	0
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	0	6,031,000.00	0	357.34
Total Wyoming	0	6,031,000.00	0	357.34
Grand Total	6,615.44	7,684,415.30	0	4,964.04
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	4,832.36	7,683,011.00	0	357.34
Department of Energy	936.00	0	0	0
National Park Service	700.00	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	4,606.70
U.S. Border Patrol	20.00	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	700.00	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	127.08	704.30	0	0
Agency Totals	6,615.44	7,684,415.30	0	4,964.04

Note: The figures in this table are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

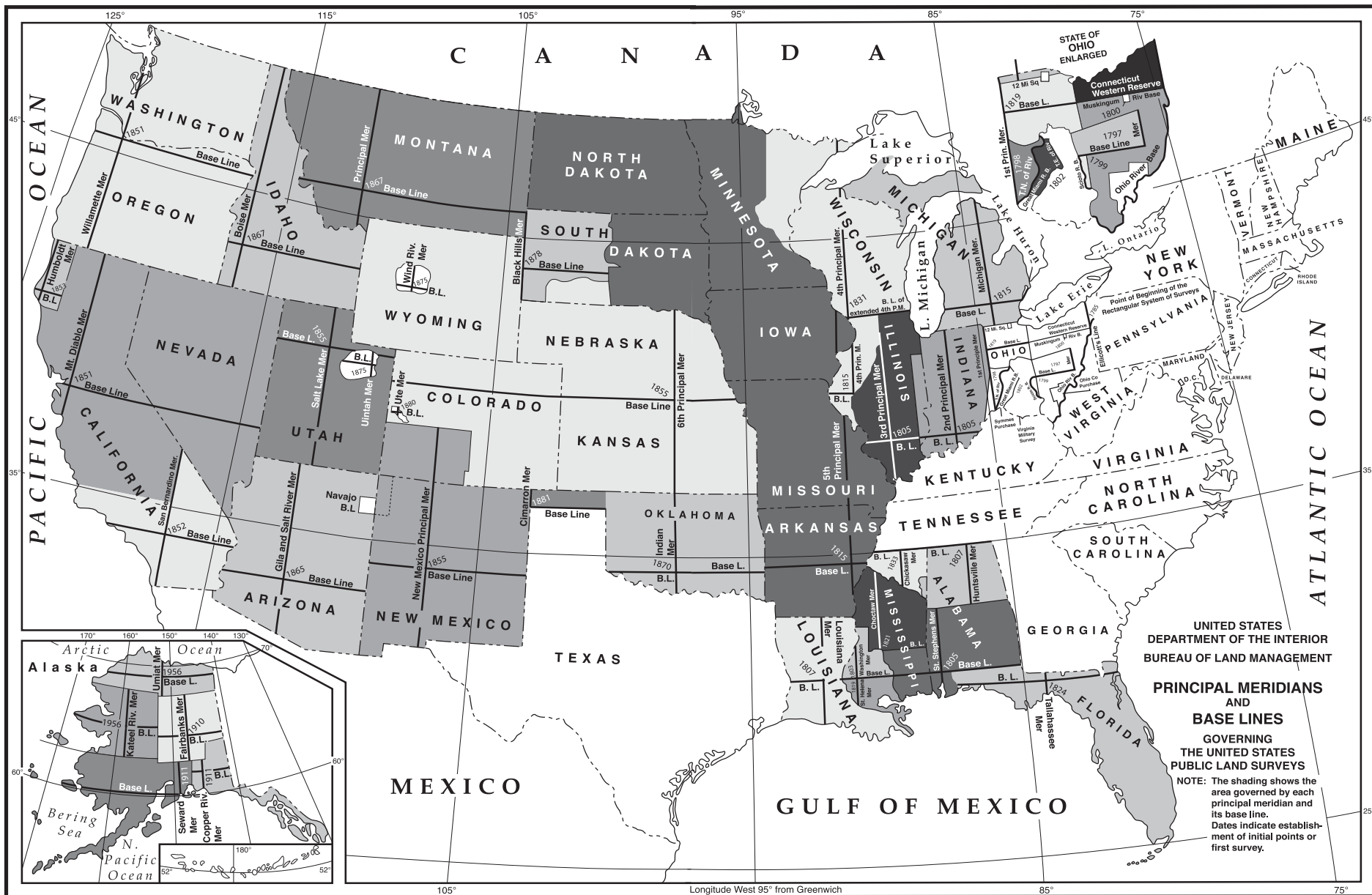


Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009**Bureau of Land Management Lands****Field Accomplishments /a/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys		Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	Resurveys <i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>		
Alaska	348	211	137		1,441
Arizona	8	17	0		58
California	0	52	0		40
Colorado	0	27	2		22
Idaho	0	252	0		397
Montana	0	7	0		28
Nevada	0	355	0		445
New Mexico	5	6	3		24
Oregon	0	309	0		441
Utah	0	255	0		339
Virginia	0	0	2		0
Washington	0	18	0		28
Wyoming	0	453	0		474
Total	361	1,962	144		3,737

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands					
Office Accomplishments /b/					
Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys		Lines Surveyed/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i> Resurveys	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i> Resurveyed	
Alaska	959,396	63,363	12,917		2,502
Arizona	0	27	0		12
California	0	5,760	0		49
Colorado	0	14,894	0		180
Idaho	6	9,360	0		115
Minnesota	1	0	0		2
Montana	0	1,013	0		13
Nevada	4,915	8,763	0		130
New Mexico	0	21,417	0		159
Oregon	0	22,240	0		278
Texas	6	0	0		7
Utah	0	116,484	25		952
Wyoming	0	165,760	0		661
Total	964,324	429,081	12,942		5,060

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys		Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Arizona	8	22	0		54
Arkansas	0	6	0		0
California	0	89	0		79
Colorado	8	28	44		45
Idaho	0	2	0		2
Nebraska	0	32	0		51
Nevada	12	11	0		32
Oregon	0	6	0		8
Total	28	196	44		271

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Resurveyed	
Arizona	0	5,467	0	<i>Miles</i>	69
Arkansas	0	0	0		154
California	0	9,975	0		73
Colorado	0	8,290	0		95
Idaho	0	1,934	0		38
Montana	0	160	0		1
New Mexico	0	639	0		9
South Dakota	0	34	0		1
Utah	0	1,300	0		12
Total	0	27,799	0		452

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands****Field Accomplishments /a/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys		Monuments Set
		Resurveys			
Alabama	<i>Miles</i> 0	21	<i>Miles</i> 0		17
Alaska	0	26	11		843
Arizona	619	441	0		1,237
California	0	81	1	<i>Number</i>	279
Idaho	0	235	0		279
Louisiana	0	8	0		38
Maine	0	11	0		30
Michigan	0	4	0		3
Minnesota	0	90	0		54
Montana	0	154	0		268
Nebraska	0	95	0		355
Nevada	0	111	0		229
New Mexico	144	289	30		598
North Carolina	0	9	0		16
North Dakota	0	19	0		48
Oklahoma	12	87	34		191
Oregon	0	29	0		43
South Dakota	0	36	0		20
Utah	183	349	0		932
Washington	0	10	0		8
Total	958	2,105	76		5,488

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys		Lines Surveyed/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
		Resurveys		Resurveyed	
Alaska	11	161	1,084		106
Arizona	212,459	23,677	0		1,049
California	0	6,431	0		80
Colorado	0	10,500	0		35
Idaho	0	11,169	0	<i>Miles</i>	162
Kansas	0	640	0		9
Maine	0	0	0		17
Minnesota	0	0	0		45
Montana	0	4,104	0		93
Nebraska	0	12,160	0		94
Nevada	14,508	4,425	0		89
New Mexico	5,804	51,172	0		413
North Carolina	0	0	0		2
Oklahoma	6,204	16,214	0		288
South Dakota	0	38	0		8
Utah	21,370	41,601	289		322
Washington	0	800	0		10
Wisconsin	0	0	0		68
Wyoming	0	760	0		10
Total	260,356	183,852	1,373		2,900

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Other Agency Lands				
Field Accomplishments /a/				
Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		Resurveys		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number
Alaska /c/	10	59	0	80
Arizona /d/	0	1	0	1
Arizona /c/	0	1	0	5
California /e/	0	4	1	34
California /f/	0	6	0	55
California /g/	0	4	0	30
Colorado /d/	1	5	11	27
Colorado /c/	2	15	21	68
Colorado /h/	0	20	7	41
Colorado /i/	0	1	0	11
Idaho /d/	0	5	0	0
Idaho /j/	0	0	0	1
Iowa /c/	0	15	0	0
Montana /d/	0	136	0	0
Nevada /g/	0	49	0	48
Nevada /k/	0	45	0	14
New Mexico /c/	40	0	6	10
New Mexico /l/	8	37	0	15
Oregon /m/	0	2	0	5
Oregon /n/	0	5	0	3
Oregon /o/	0	3	0	6
Washington /p/	0	1	0	14
Washington /q/	0	5	0	42
Washington /r/	0	1	0	3
Washington /g/	0	5	0	0
Washington /s/	0	8	0	14
Total	61	433	46	527

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Geographic State	Other Agency Lands			
	Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys		Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Lines Surveyed/
		Resurveys		Resurveyed
Alaska	38	0	0	2
Arizona	0	0	0	7
California	0	9,440	0	<i>Miles</i> 81
Colorado	0	40	0	2
Illinois	0	0	0	17
Montana	0	2,579	0	24
Nevada	0	8,326	0	77
Oklahoma	0	4	0	2
Washington	0	1,680	0	21
Total	38	22,069	0	233

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Grand Totals				
Field Accomplishments /a/				
Geographic State	Original Surveys		Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		Resurveys		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	21	0	17
Alaska	358	296	148	2,364
Arizona	635	482	0	1,355
Arkansas	0	6	0	0
California	0	236	2	517
Colorado	11	96	85	214
Idaho	0	494	0	679
Iowa	0	15	0	0
Louisiana	0	8	0	38
Maine	0	11	0	30
Michigan	0	4	0	3
Minnesota	0	90	0	54
Montana	0	297	0	296
Nebraska	0	127	0	406
Nevada	12	571	0	768
New Mexico	197	332	39	647
North Carolina	0	9	0	16
North Dakota	0	19	0	48
Oklahoma	12	87	34	191
Oregon	0	354	0	506
South Dakota	0	36	0	20
Utah	183	604	0	1,271
Virginia	0	0	2	0
Washington	0	48	0	109
Wyoming	0	453	0	474
Total	1,408	4,696	310	10,023

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Geographic State	Grand Totals			
	Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys		Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Lines Surveyed/
		Resurveys		Resurveyed
Alaska	959,445	63,524	14,001	2,610
Arizona	212,459	29,171	0	1,137
Arkansas	0	0	0	154
California	0	31,606	0	283
Colorado	0	33,724	0	312
Idaho	0	22,463	0	315
Kansas	0	640	0	9
Maine	0	0	0	17
Minnesota	1	0	0	45
Montana	0	7,856	0	131
Nebraska	0	12,160	0	94
Nevada	19,423	21,514	0	296
New Mexico	5,804	73,228	0	581
North Carolina	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma	6,204	16,218	0	290
Oregon	0	22,240	0	278
South Dakota	0	72	0	9
Texas	6	0	0	7
Utah	21,370	159,385	314	1,286
Washington	0	2,480	0	31
Wisconsin	0	0	0	68
Wyoming	0	166,520	0	671
Total	1,224,712	662,801	14,315	8,626

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Plats Accepted				
Geographic State	Field Surveys		Approved	
	Number	Supplemental	Number	Protraction
Alaska	287		40	0
Arizona	40		6	0
Arkansas	5		0	0
California	28		4	0
Colorado	25		4	0
Florida	0		1	0
Idaho	24		6	21
Illinois	3		0	0
Kansas	2		0	0
Maine	6		0	0
Minnesota	6		0	0
Montana	24		0	0
Nebraska	1		0	0
Nevada	37		2	0
New Mexico	19		2	9
North Carolina	1		0	0
Oklahoma	11		4	0
Oregon	58		0	0
South Dakota	2		0	0
Texas	2		0	0
Utah	53		2	0
Washington	15		0	0
Wisconsin	2		0	0
Wyoming	22		4	0
Total	673		75	30

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Geographic State	Number of Surveys	Mineral Surveys		
		Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Nevada (Cancelled)	44	83		0
Total	44	83		
		4	4	0

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**Geographic Coordinate Data Base //****All Year Accomplishments**

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed //	GIS Validated //
	<i>Townships</i>			
Alaska /u/	18,656	<i>Townships</i> <u>18,656</u>	<u>3,990</u>	<i>Townships</i> <u>2,836</u>
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412
California	4,815	4,665	<i>Townships</i> 3,849	3,692
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,959	2,928
Eastern States /v/	0	0	1,136	1,136
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,295	2,295
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,192	4,189
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,195	3,047
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,200	3,190
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	1,503	1,503
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	607	607
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,596	2,581
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	1,113	1,113
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,517	2,281
Washington	2,087	2,087	525	191
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,959	59,356	39,837	37,749

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009–continued

Note: Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Home Page (www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lis_home/home/index.shtm).

Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska's progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.

Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

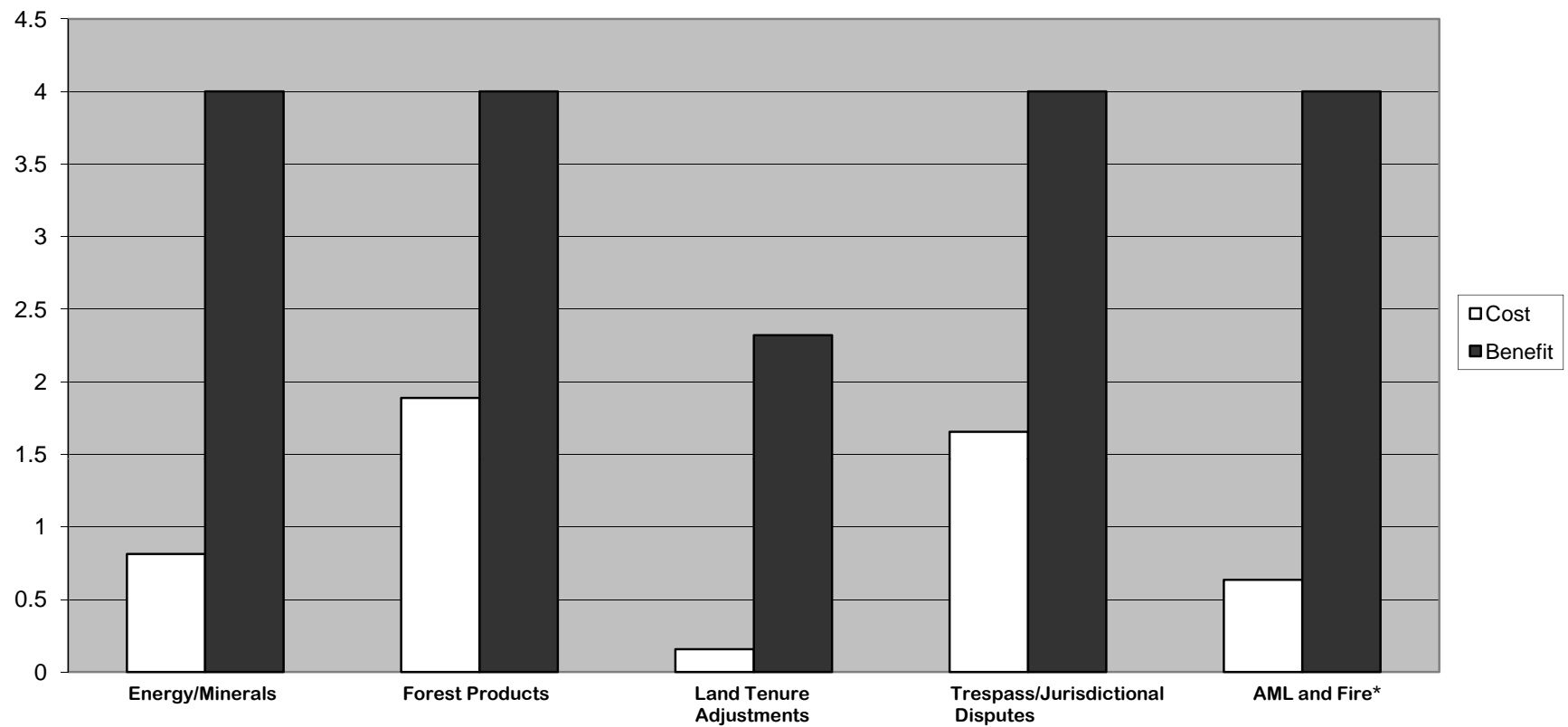
- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service
- /d/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /e/ General Services Administration
- /f/ San Manuel Reservation
- /g/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /h/ Colorado Springs Public Utility
- /i/ Private Party
- /j/ State of Idaho
- /k/ Pershing County Water District

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

/l/	Corps of Engineers
/m/	Confederated Tribes of Coos
/n/	Weyerhaeuser Corporation
/o/	Port Blakely Tree Farm Inc.
/p/	Colville Indian Nation
/q/	Makah Indian Nation
/r/	Quinalt Indian Nation
/s/	Benton County
/t/	Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
/u/	GCDB results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
/v/	Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.

Cadastral Survey Cost and Benefits to the BLM - FY 2009 **Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year**

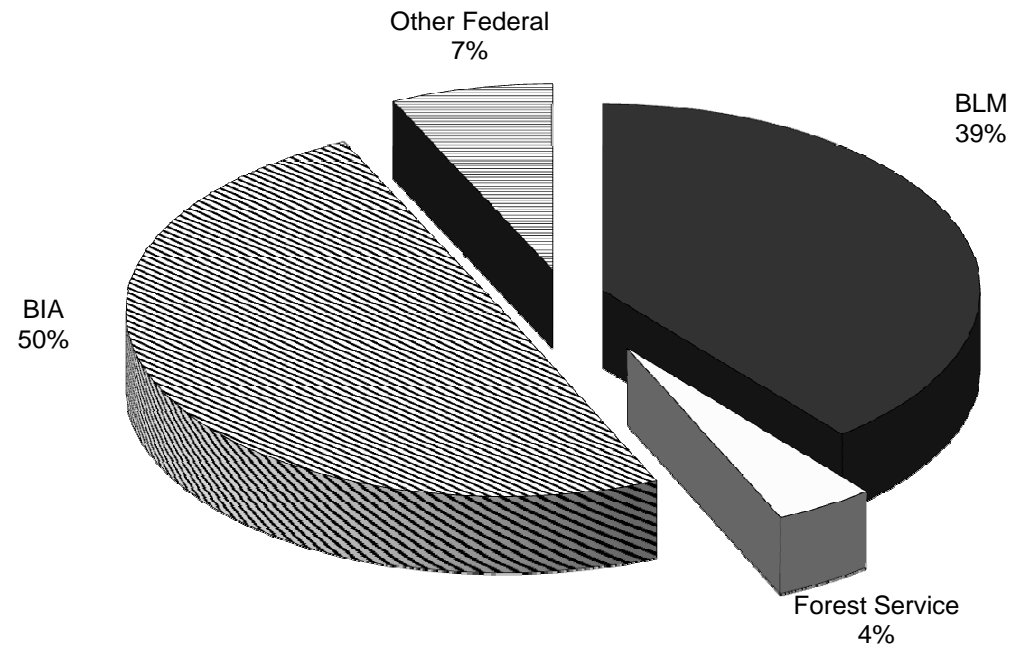
Reported in Millions of Dollars



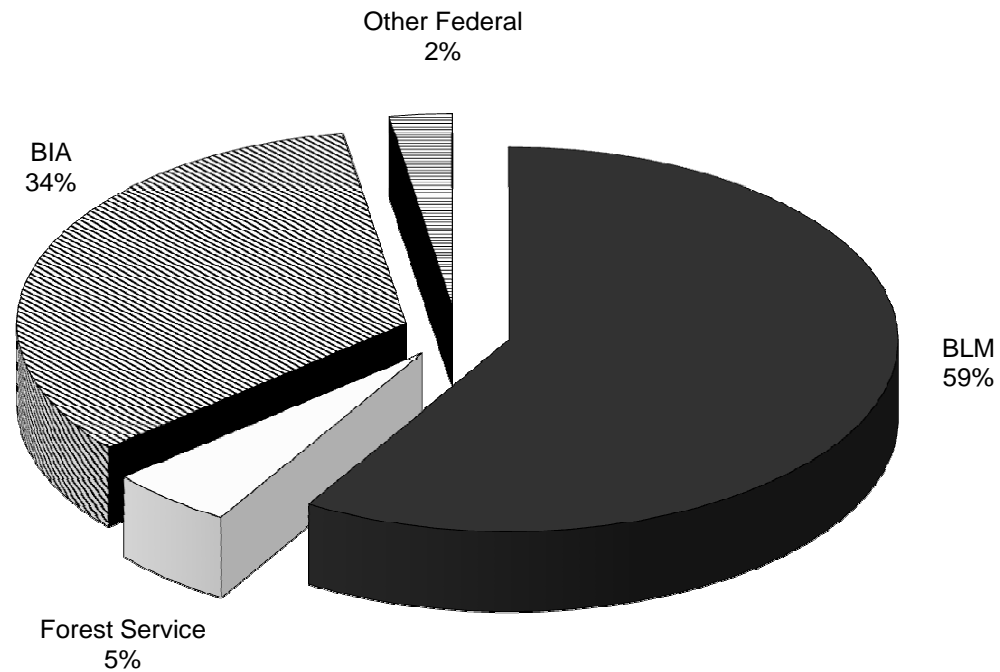
Actual Reported Value in Millions: Energy \$761, Forest Products \$46, and AML \$14

*AML and Fire includes Abandoned Mine Lands, Fire Rehabilitation, and Fuels Reduction

**FY 2009 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**FY 2009 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,034,281,829
Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,055,297
Payments to States	104,718,079
Helium	93,598,602
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /a/	61,553,140
Construction and Access - Recovery Act /b/	39,696,925
Working Capital	35,530,789
Energy Act Funds /c/	27,681,131
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act /d/	25,931,435
Cost Recovery	24,666,192
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /e/	23,444,001
Forest Recovery and Restoration	22,474,743
Recreation and Public Lands Support /f/	16,692,955
Trust	14,821,012
Range Improvements	9,364,915
Land Acquisition	8,280,040
Construction and Access	7,307,268
Road Maintenance	1,903,374
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /g/	906,174
Federal Firefighting /h/	731,574
Quarters	339,558
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /i/	26,000
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration /j/	2,148
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,667,007,181

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the
Bureau of Land Management**

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting /k/	\$583,256,208
Hazardous Materials	2,677,652
Federal Highways /l/	1,644,256
Forest Protection and Utilization	808,166
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act /m/	649,716
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /n/	510,410
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$589,546,408
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,256,553,589

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

- /a/ In Fiscal Year 2009, Assistance Agreements (AA) project obligations decreased nearly \$100 million. In addition, BLM posted \$36 million of deobligations. This was partially offset by an upward trend in delivered orders.
- /b/ Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), authorizes the BLM to expend \$180 million on all BLM lands including construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and repair of roads, bridges, trails, property, facilities, and for energy efficient retrofits of existing facilities.
- /c/ Public Law 109-58, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Subtitle F, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; Subtitle D, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, in Kern County, California, to the Secretary of the Interior; and Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /d/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to expend \$125 million on all BLM lands including maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, property, trails, and lands, and for remediation of abandoned mines and wells.
- /e/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposition under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /f/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Lands and Resources.
- /g/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /h/ Department of the Interior's Office of the Secretary replaced the BLM as the *Parent* reporting entity.
- /i/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), that originally granted the USDA Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, "Until September 30, 2013, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs."
- /j/ Significant additional work within this fund began in Fiscal Year 2008, but there was little additional work in Fiscal Year 2009.

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

- /k/ Department of the Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary replaced the BLM as the *Parent* reporting entity. BLM is now a *Child* reporting entity; it is a receiver of appropriations transferred from the DOI Office of the Secretary. Therefore, the BLM now reports its Federal firefighting obligations in the “Obligation of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management” section.
- /l/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.
- /m/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to receive appropriation transfers to expend for “Wildland Fire Management” for hazardous fuels reduction.
- /n/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural processes that keep them functioning are intact and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use.

In support of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) mission of sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of interrelated programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands and the processes that maintain them over time.

Keeping landscapes and habitats healthy and productive requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public. The activities and conditions reported below contribute to the BLM's goal for healthy, productive lands.

Table 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM over the years. This table is updated annually to reflect new inventory work and changes in the ecological status. Ecological site inventories provide land managers with useful information for determining site capability and for assessing the implementation of land use plans and achievement of resource management objectives.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, was first reported in *Public Land Statistics* in 1995. While riparian-wetland areas comprise a small percentage of the public lands administered by the BLM, their benefits far exceed their relatively small acreage. To manage these areas on a watershed basis, the BLM, along with the USDA Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), has initiated the Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management strategy to restore and maintain these areas in proper functioning condition. A riparian-wetland area is considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, is a summary of the many conservation, rehabilitation, and development projects completed on BLM public lands during the past year. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site condition, promoting healthy riparian areas and wetlands, and enhancing overall rangeland health.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, describes the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2009 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on BLM-administered lands in the conterminous 48 states. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the western United States. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, describes the various types of wildlife habitat on BLM-administered lands in Alaska. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across Alaska. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, portrays a wide variety of activities and projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. Most of the conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with State fish and wildlife agencies, Federal agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, displays the BLM's fire rehabilitation projects to stabilize soils and restore watersheds following wildfires. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly, depending on the severity of the wildfire season occurring on BLM-managed public lands.

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Percentage by Ecological Status /a/			
		Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	55	9	42	39	11
California	15	3	21	45	31
Colorado	46	6	28	41	25
Idaho	74	2	25	41	33
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	75	9	66	23	1
Nevada	40	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	74	4	24	42	29
Oregon and Washington	58	1	28	59	12
Utah	62	12	31	45	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	54	8	35	41	15

Note: The BLM's inventory of the ecological status of rangelands is used to report on the condition of rangelands as mandated in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The Total Bureauwide figures represent a weighted average.

/a/ Expressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Potential Natural Community = 76–100 percent similarity; Late Seral = 51–75 percent similarity; Mid Seral = 26–50 percent similarity; Early Seral = 0–25 percent similarity.

/b/ The percent of each State that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. ESIs are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2009 is less than what was reported before Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as Unclassified in reports before Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,521 100%	25 0%	0 0%	0 0%	25 0%	19 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	335 39%	136 16%	211 24%	68 8%	415 48%	20 2%	94 11%	864
California	1,069 52%	376 18%	285 14%	60 3%	721 35%	60 3%	189 9%	2,039
Colorado	2,381 58%	437 11%	565 14%	131 3%	1,133 28%	549 13%	20 0%	4,083
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,230 51%	395 9%	1,171 27%	188 4%	1,754 40%	293 7%	75 2%	4,352
Montana	2,034 51%	238 6%	1,186 30%	83 2%	1,507 38%	329 8%	107 3%	3,977
Nevada	887 33%	442 17%	348 13%	506 19%	1,296 49%	461 17%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	231 52%	133 30%	37 8%	23 5%	193 43%	22 5%	0 0%	446
Oregon	5,109 26%	2,064 10%	1,046 5%	386 2%	3,496 18%	333 2%	10,783 55%	19,721
Utah	3,073 60%	512 10%	799 16%	353 7%	1,664 33%	317 6%	41 1%	5,095
Wyoming	1,706 41%	637 15%	882 21%	564 14%	2,083 50%	240 6%	136 3%	4,165
Total Lower 48	19,060 40%	5,370 11%	6,530 14%	2,362 5%	14,262 30%	2,624 6%	11,465 24%	47,411
Total BLM	126,581 82%	5,395 3%	6,530 4%	2,362 2%	14,287 9%	2,643 2%	11,465 7%	154,976

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,408,559 99%	134 0%	0 0%	0 0%	134 0%	0 0%	143,605 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	326 1%	17,831 80%	103 0%	96 0%	18,030 81%	3,027 14%	894 4%	22,277
California	3,467 63%	341 6%	759 14%	263 5%	1,363 25%	281 5%	384 7%	5,495
Colorado	7,249 73%	175 2%	657 7%	94 1%	926 9%	23 0%	1,789 18%	9,987
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,538 39%	608 15%	402 10%	187 5%	1,197 30%	202 5%	1,022 26%	3,959
Montana	6,177 37%	142 1%	2,794 17%	536 3%	3,472 21%	144 1%	6715 41%	16,508
Nevada	8,843 48%	610 3%	989 5%	1,828 10%	3,427 18%	314 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,905 37%	16 0%	54 1%	4 0%	74 1%	778 15%	2,365 46%	5,122
Oregon	136,088 79%	1,896 1%	1,415 1%	415 0%	3,726 2%	463 0%	32,719 19%	172,996
Utah	10,078 45%	2,830 13%	1,940 9%	669 3%	5,439 24%	2,054 9%	4,685 21%	22,256
Wyoming	4,586 35%	459 4%	2,738 21%	2,268 17%	5,465 42%	381 3%	2,600 20%	13,032
Total Lower 48	180,376 62%	24,908 9%	11,851 4%	6,360 2%	43,119 15%	7,667 3%	59,125 20%	290,287
Total BLM	12,588,935 98%	25,042 0%	11,851 0%	6,360 0%	43,253 0%	7,667 0%	202,730 2%	12,842,585

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water habitats such as rivers, streams, and creeks (referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.
- /b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energy associated with high-flow events.
- /c/ “Functioning-At-Risk” areas are functioning, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either toward or away from site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos; by utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.
- /d/ “Nonfunctional” areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.
- /e/ “Unknown” areas have not been assessed by the BLM. In Oregon these areas added in 2009 lie within the Northwest Forest Plan and are subject to intensive standards and guidelines (S&Gs) under the aquatic conservation strategy. A method is being explored to cross-walk existing Habitat, Water Quality, and prior Management data, along with the appropriate S&Gs to determine a PFC rating.
- /f/ “Total” miles and acres have changed in 2009 for two reasons. First, much of the Oregon Westside information was excluded in prior reports (refer to footnote /e/); and second, the accuracy of riparian information improves when Geographic Information System (GIS) inventories are updated.
- /g/ Wetland areas are standing water habitats such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	8,835	1,023	959	40	0	1,000	173,525	6,770	532	10,073	202,757
Seeding/Planting	Acres	5,235	0	12,308	32,024	0	55,907	1,505	40,045	95,643	264	242,931
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	6	32,024	0	55,988	85	27,153	95,111	469	210,836
Weed Control	Acres	0	6,000	153	0	856	2,207	601	292	877	157,182	168,168
Water Management												
Detention and												
Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	0	0	9	14	43	42	0	6	5	25	144
	Miles	0	0	5	29	35	54	0	6	3	12	144
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	27	5	65	1	1	2	1	23	125
Springs	Quantity	1	0	8	2	10	0	0	3	4	11	39
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	1	3	0	0	9	0	0	2	15
	Gallons	0	0	10,000	1,000	0	0	47,700	0	0	4,000	62,700
Wells	Quantity	0	0	1	0	11	5	3	1	0	15	36
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	7
		0	0	10,000	0	0	0	38,582	0	500	0	49,082
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	0	1	6	12	41	1	24	3	14	1	103
Fences	Miles	12	9	12	32	176	139	48	79	44	14	565

Gallons
Note: The data for Fiscal Year 2008 are being reported in the *Public Land Statistics 2009* publication. This is being done because many projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next fiscal year.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) data as of November 12, 2009.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	10	0	0	0	0	21	0	74	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	30	0	0
California	10	0	0	0	0	50	615	2,098	108	177
Colorado	8	874	0	0	0	140	2,391	412	441	1,540
Idaho	800	147	0	15	100	1,075	840	226	131	414
Montana	108	171	572	0	0	0	877	1,095	777	0
Nevada	5	0	0	0	0	0	2,158	0	0	5
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	7,275	0	260	735	0
Oregon	1,036	260	7,773	0	931	3,090	10,008	10,046	576	2,480
–Eastern /g/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,572	2,878	500	0
–Western /h/	1,036	260	7,773	0	931	3,090	8,436	7,168	76	2,480
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	400	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	50	0	0	20	155	10	0	0
Total	1,967	1,462	8,395	15	1,031	11,650	18,070	14,577	2,842	4,616
Group Totals	12,870 (Reforestation)					44,297 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2009
–concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

- /a/ “Reforestation” is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.
- /b/ “Stand Productivity” improvement is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.
- /c/ “Genetic Tree Improvement” is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when doing reforestation.
- /d/ “Stand Improvement” is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include precommercial thinning, release, or fertilization.
- /e/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ “Pruning” is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Arizona	10,847,158	491,243	9,630	595,332
California	11,902,366	553,525	32,653	689,438
Colorado	4,299,862	492,902	507,835	2,826,792
Idaho	8,634,266	2,192,260	22,072	576,105
Montana	1,492,045	4,188,949	8,337	790,051
Nevada	39,584,674	1,602,779	20,987	4,530,985
New Mexico	10,589,635	1,975,198	862	688,582
Oregon	12,550,059	717,214	11,122	2,178,426
Utah	14,493,044	1,684,796	83,211	3,688,277
Wyoming	13,329,036	3,349,991	33,422	475,997
Total	127,722,145	17,248,857	730,131	17,039,985

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Administrative State	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetland	Emergent Herbaceous	Barren Land
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	477	22,650	4,411	123,485
California	104,049	7,682	6,324	1,636,605
Colorado	14,936	29,441	2,433	132,755
Idaho	1,291	12,376	7,960	134,929
Montana	3,037	16,664	6,695	36,987
Nevada	8,285	18,992	10,641	1,395,129
New Mexico	310	5,448	1,774	159,567
Oregon	172,950	7,425	14,757	301,774
Utah	4,620	37,980	9,812	2,467,337
Wyoming	7,931	20,117	32,765	190,140
Total	317,886	178,775	97,572	6,578,708

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Administrative State	Open Water	Recently Burned	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	9,188	43,087	72,423
California	22,942	134,870	131,231
Colorado	17,177	18,277	53,044
Idaho	18,288	15,720	113,009
Montana	4,638	18,220	28,960
Nevada	2,106	30,160	178,839
New Mexico	7,418	171,324	50,791
Oregon	62,261	84,746	134,940
Utah	42,134	86,353	155,582
Wyoming	4,975	1,989	66,932
Total	191,127	604,746	985,751

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in the conterminous 48 States. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (e.g., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the State fish and game agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS July 2009) and acres recently burned (2009 wildland fires) derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2009). Geographic information system (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	9,721,094	104,769	1,256,180	6,828,393	1,480,202
Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetland	Barren Land	Sedge/Herbaceous	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	821,409	2,326,939	1,295,381	9,582,032	
Administrative State	Dwarf Shrub	Moss/Lichens	Recently Burned	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	13,754,900	3,980	2,252,900	2,321,596	1,307,604

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (e.g., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS July 2009) and acres recently burned (2009 wildland fires) derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2009). Geographic information system (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. The Alaska-wide National Land Cover Database (NLCD) was completed in March 2008.

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat	Plan for T&E Species Recovery
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Alaska	0	382	1,000	0
Arizona	4	10	201,240	1
California	276	40	268,870	10
Colorado	4	96	591,881	0
Eastern States	0	0	1,010	0
Idaho	5	84	784,475	4
Montana	17	45	977,436	1
Nevada	0	0	296,536	3
New Mexico	0	20	958,830	1
Oregon	0	250	742,965	4
Utah	367	97	138,660	1
Wyoming	550	72	795,671	17
Total	1,223	1,096	5,758,574	42

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Administrative State	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Construct Shrub/Grass/ P/J/Forest Projects	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	8
Arizona	11,675	11	453	0
California	9,740	52	142	4
Colorado	18,724	107	9,150	87
Eastern States	1		3	0
Idaho	10,112	13	8	36
Montana	7,253	41	0	24
Nevada	12,270	5	1	7
New Mexico	87,983	43	77	11
Oregon	17,719	29	3,248	57
Utah	20,819	11	170	29
Wyoming	11,693	13	135	19
Total	207,989	325	13,387	282

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Administrative State	Construct Lake/Wetland Stream/Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects	Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions	Collect Native Plant Materials	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat
	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	0	29	28	0
Arizona	1	13	57	0	0
California	7	31	148	66	54
Colorado	77	120	173	48	6,076
Eastern States	0	0	4	0	10
Idaho	30	26	75	300	75
Montana	1	90	91	19	1,181
Nevada	9	18	437	0	0
New Mexico	6	18	395	20	20
Oregon	12	79	97	163	8
Utah	3	11	43	0	1,011
Wyoming	4	9	76	42	265
Total	150	415	1,625	686	8,700

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Administrative State	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	Monitor Species Populations	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Populations</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	908	1,050,000	434	0
Arizona	47	679,106	201	29,000
California	63	184,174	1,620	902
Colorado	282	974,243	686	18,451
Eastern States	0	1,164	13	230
Idaho	399	312,723	718	400
Montana	98	449,076	2,005	774
Nevada	159	2,987,742	240	0
New Mexico	57	877,776	191	1,721
Oregon	186	410,193	1,408	29,332
Utah	130	465,150	449	35,090
Wyoming	85	1,663,723	2,771	20,150
Total	2,414	10,055,070	10,736	136,050

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM fish, wildlife, and plant program. Information is representative of reported accomplishments as derived from the BLM Management Information System for subactivities 1110, 1120, and 1150 for Fiscal Year 2009.

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Funding /c/
Alaska	0	0	\$0
Arizona	11	385	406,455
California	23	2,488	1,305,555
Colorado	34	14,839	455,487
Idaho	124	942,620	7,807,097
Montana	3	0	113,526
Nevada	221	15,888	4,466,597
New Mexico	6	69,093	348,193
Oregon	78	6,462	1,730,196
Utah	91	11,011	6,843,143
Washington	4	10	299,153
Wyoming	0	0	0
Total	595	1,062,796	\$23,775,402

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation (ES/BAR) Plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of emergency stabilization and burned-area rehabilitation treatments applied; and acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated. Monitoring is no longer measured in acres, but captured as individual projects as reflected in the Number /a/ column. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

/c/ Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2009 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2006, 2007, and 2008, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2009 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$800,000) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (approximately \$157,077).

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands being placed on the public lands are growing in tandem with the number and diversity of people the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves. The BLM's ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving its accountability to users of the public lands, while emphasizing the responsibility of these users to adhere to an ethic that is sensitive to the land's health and responsive to the public's right to receive fair value in return.

The BLM historically has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse effects on the land, to other users and the American public are minimized to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers about 249.7 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

The following tables show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses as shown in Tables 3-1 through 3-24. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, whereas Table 3-34 presents information on the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$3,685 million for Fiscal Year 2009. Mineral operations on American Indian trust lands generated \$400 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development, and Continued Operation

Table 3-35, Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development, and Continued Operation, was added as of 2007. The Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, requires that a Federal coal lease be diligently developed by producing coal within 10 years after lease issuance (30 U.S.C. 207(a)). Failure to meet the diligent development requirement will result in the termination of the Federal coal lease. After the Federal coal lease has initially produced coal, it must be maintained in continued operation unless interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties that are beyond the control of the lessee (30 U.S.C. 207(b)). Through regulation (43 CFR 3483), the BLM has established that the continued operation requirement can be met by production from the lease itself, by production from a Logical Mining Unit that is authorized by the BLM and that contains the Federal coal lease, by payment of advance royalty in lieu of continued operation (30 U.S.C. 207(b)), by suspension of the lease, or continued operation is no longer required because all recoverable coal on the lease has been mined. The table provides a summary of the status of all Federal coal leases concerning the diligent development and continued operation requirements at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. This information will aid response to future inquiries about the number of producing Federal coal leases.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
None			
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
New Mexico	2	29	\$38
Total	2	29	\$38
<u>Desert Land</u>			
Idaho	1	9	\$12,388
Total	1	9	\$12,388
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
California	1	128	0
New Mexico	1	2,150	\$8,602,000
Total	2	2,278	\$8,602,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
Colorado	1	562	\$28,000
Oregon	2	1,124	17,500
Utah	2	1,156	0
Total	5	2,842	\$45,500
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Colorado /c/	1	40	\$0
Idaho /d/	2	605	0
Total	3	645	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	10	5,765	\$8,647,500
<u>Homestead</u>			
Montana	1	80	\$0
Total	1	80	\$0
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
Montana	2	320	\$0
Total	2	320	\$0
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
California	2	18	\$10,855
Idaho	1	393	4,000
Utah	2	75	489
Wyoming	4	380	3,800
Total	9	866	\$19,144

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /e/</u>			
Alaska	1	4	\$850,000
Idaho	2	821	4,106,500
Nevada	7	30	3,791,850
New Mexico	1	1	3,500
Total	11	856	\$8,751,850
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA and FLTFA) /f/</u>			
Idaho	16	2,355	\$628,000
Oregon	1	240	42,550
Wyoming	1	40	263,000
Total	18	2,635	\$933,550
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /g/</u>			
Nevada	7	1,346	\$126,650
Total	7	1,346	\$126,650
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Sales	36	4,837	\$9,812,050
<u>State Grants</u>			
Oregon	1	640	\$0
Total	1	640	\$0
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Utah /h/	1	112	\$0
Total	1	112	\$0
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	63	12,658	\$18,491,120
<u>Alaska Conveyances /i/</u>			
State Selection Patents	78	790,295	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approvals	131	1,417,658	0
Total State Selections	209	2,207,953	\$0
Native Selection Patents	41	244,744	\$0
Native Selection Interim Conveyances	40	1,223,222	0
Total Native Selections	81	1,467,966	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—concluded			
<u>Alaska Conveyances /i/—concluded</u>			
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	5	367	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	5	367	\$0
Native Allotment Certificates	13	1,406	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	36	4,667	0
Total Certificates of Allotment	49	6,073	\$0
Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade and Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
Total Sites	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Alaska Conveyances	344	3,682,359	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska Conveyances)	407	3,695,017	\$18,491,120
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Arizona	3	301	\$0
California	1	25	2,703
Oregon	1	40	0
Total	5	366	\$2,703
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLTFA) /a/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLMPA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Idaho /d/	1	80	\$0
Total	1	80	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</u>			
California	2	210	\$7,290
Total	2	210	\$7,290

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
Arizona	1	39	\$195
Total	1	39	\$195
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	9	695	\$10,188

Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payments) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

/a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is **not** subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.

/c/ Colorado: Pitkin County Land Exchange Act of December 1, 2006; Public Law 109-377; 120 Stat. 2660.

/d/ Idaho: Idaho Land Exchange Act of November 27, 2006; 120 Stat. 2645.

/e/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is **not** subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/f/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

- /g/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /h/ Utah: Omnibus Public Land Management Act of March 3, 2009; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 991.
- /i/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.

Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Interim Conveyances (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909–1948 /a/							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949–1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951–1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961–1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971–1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981–1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991–2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
2002	31,129	1,120	18,809	1,053	3,750	119	61,980
2003	22,006	1,169	17,465	0	12,266	454	53,360
2004	11,405	160	15,617	0	5,372	408	32,962
2005	5,586	0	3,744	0	19,008	2,622	30,960
2006	10,645	0	18,841	0	4,126	120	33,732
2007	7,740	4,580	8,503	0	187	1,259	22,269
2008	17,747	0	1,864	0	5,285	13	24,909
2009	422,182	0	4,661	0	0	339	427,182
Total 1949-2009	10,261,001	176,399	2,427,907	8,604	1,110,672	348,075	14,338,658
Grand Total	45,533,509	16,251,783	4,519,287	415,575	1,489,382	2,547,221	70,762,757 /c/

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and USDA Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this Act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	27	56	83
Arizona	99	108	207
California	174	86	260
Colorado	279	241	520
Eastern States	0	1	1
Idaho	178	95	273
Montana	106	133	239
Nevada	289	277	566
New Mexico	1,109	896	2,005
Oregon	100	85	185
Utah	185	226	411
Wyoming	2,032	806	2,838
Total	4,578	3,010	7,588

/a/ Rights-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>
Alaska	1,077	\$69,590.71	186	\$64,847.83	1,263	\$134,438.54
Arizona	4,429	2,094,863.76	285	254,724.24	4,714	2,349,588.00
California	6,966	5,148,612.15	268	591,068.05	7,234	5,739,680.20
Colorado	5,308	1,225,929.21	1,361	1,760,316.74	6,669	2,986,245.95
Eastern States	48	609.80	17	(117,118.84)	65	(116,509.04)
Idaho	5,027	1,447,614.00	119	369,119.21	5,146	1,816,733.21
Montana	3,649	217,896.99	351	63,673.61	4,000	281,570.60
Nevada	7,995	7,030,418.54	167	167,828.49	8,162	7,198,247.03
New Mexico	9,556	2,288,583.51	20,604	2,694,188.12	30,160	4,982,771.63
Oregon	9,791	1,129,054.21	24	47,890.27	9,815	1,176,944.48
Utah	4,773	1,873,061.87	1,193	713,709.01	5,966	2,586,770.88
Wyoming	10,994	3,458,162.03	7,553	2,883,084.33	18,547	6,341,246.36
Total	69,613	\$25,984,396.78	32,128	\$9,493,331.06	101,741	\$35,477,727.84

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743). Communication Site Rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act and FLPMA/Other existing rights-of-way.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System and Table 3-26, Statement of Receipts by Source.

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Geographic State	Type	FY 2009 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	43	9,310	19	43,843	\$43,431	18	1,917	44	53,151
	Leases /a/	15	70	6	34	8,950	2	2	19	102
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	32	3,118	8	26	40,172	5	904	35	2,240
	Leases	26	960	0	2	166,682	0	0	26	962
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	454	16,561	59	830	44,535	20	647	493	16,743
	Leases	212	5,100	9	85	111,587	6	1	215	5,184
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	24	131	9	9	3,183	14	35	19	105
	Leases	11	2,157	0	0	16,200	2	0	9	2,157
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	117	2,850	10	41	28,244	13	1,609	114	1,282
	Leases	12	146	0	0	17,789	1	6	11	140
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	68	4,524	12	44,612	18,393	4	152	76	48,984
	Leases	23	1,077	0	0	51,961	0	0	23	1,077
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009--continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2009 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nevada	Permits /a/	19	819	28	133	\$12,726	25	482	22	470
	Leases /a/	8	110	1	3	3,648	1	3	8	110
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	62	26,186	54	7,474	90,781	17	7,637	99	26,023
	Leases	12	1,547	0	0	800	1	2	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	73	907	6	99	34,386	0	0	79	1,006
	Leases	48	44,132	0	0	37,997	0	0	48	44,132
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /a/	71	5,304	58	2,417	28,308	66	461	63	7,260
	Leases	12	298	0	0	11,282	1	11	11	287
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009--concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2008 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Washington	Permits	6	17	0	0	\$2,576	0	0	6	17
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	29	481	5	192	7,935	4	191	30	482
	Leases	16	87	0	0	3,210	0	0	16	87
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,005	70,256	268	99,676	354,670	186	14,035	1,087	157,811
	Leases /a/	396	55,709	16	124	430,106	14	25	398	55,808
	Easements	2	548	0	0	0	0	0	2	548
Grand Total /a/		1,403	126,513	284	99,800	\$784,776	200	14,060	1,487	214,167

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ As a result of an audit the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2008, were adjusted.

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	FY 2009 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska	7	1,386	0	0	\$1,525	0	0	7	1,386
Arizona	5	708	0	0	0	0	0	5	708
California	13	14,893	2	720	110	0	0	15	15,613
Colorado /a/	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,535	0	0	9	574
Nevada	22	6,168	0	0	730,419	0	0	22	6,168
New Mexico	8	929	0	0	600	0	0	8	929
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	1,259	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	170	0	0	350	0	0	2	170
Total	75	25,793	2	720	\$736,548	1	3	76	26,510
<u>Hot Springs</u>									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
California	1	121	0	0	0	0	0	1	121
Total	2	139	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	2	139
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	13,820	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	13,820

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	FY 2009 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	11	8,952	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952
California	6	4,424	0	0	0	0	0	6	4,424
Wyoming	2	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,210
Total	19	14,586	0	0	\$0	0	0	19	14,586
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona /a/	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2
California	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	3	7	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	7
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska	10	64	1	15	\$8,754	1	8	10	71
Arizona	111	11,927	3	137	9,096	3	236	111	11,828
California	147	16,761	15	1,098	10,586	0	0	162	17,859
Colorado	20	1,494	2	180	1,155	1	14	21	1,660
Idaho	36	9,937	1	81	1,010	1	80	36	9,938
Montana	16	587	0	0	75	0	0	16	587
Nevada	228	22,226	7	114	180,170	5	656	230	21,684
New Mexico	90	2,905	7	228	2,100	0	0	97	3,133
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	33	7,200	0	0	630	1	80	32	7,120
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	FY 2009 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease – concluded</u>									
Utah /a/	40	3,932	0	0	408	3	177	37	3,755
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985
Wyoming	60	5,456	3	86	1,825	2	150	61	5,392
Total	814	85,156	39	1,939	\$215,809	17	1,401	836	85,694
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
Total	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona	1	/b/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	/b/
California	163	5,624	103	1,582	134,191	142	630	124	6,576
Colorado	1	310	0	0	0	0	0	1	310
Nevada /a/	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Total	166	5,974	103	1,582	\$134,191	142	630	127	6,926
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>									
Alaska	32	471	10	26	\$11,445	12	30	30	467
Total	32	471	10	26	\$11,445	12	30	30	467
<u>Water Well Leases</u>									
Colorado	1	1	0	0	\$6,630	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$6,630	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	1,116	145,952	154	4,267	\$1,105,853	172	2,064	1,098	148,155

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: The category for Recreational Use Authorization has been removed because the statistical data can be found in the *Public Land Statistics*, Part 4 (Recreation and Leisure Activities).

/a/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2008, were adjusted.

/b/ Arizona: contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	298	53	2	353
California	167	2	17	186
Colorado	916	32	67	1,015
Idaho	1,121	69	80	1,270
Montana	2,679	110	120	2,909
Nevada	469	36	56	561
New Mexico	1,237	358	227	1,822
Oregon	660	31	8	699
Utah	1,109	44	140	1,293
Wyoming	857	104	102	1,063
Total	9,513	839	819	11,171
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	323,572	3,841	218	327,631
California	122,317	74	11,460	133,851
Colorado	281,132	2,910	56,049	340,091
Idaho	832,148	3,111	66,811	902,070
Montana	1,010,294	4,268	23,820	1,038,382
Nevada	1,023,596	3,056	78,432	1,105,084
New Mexico	1,174,922	14,839	65,011	1,254,772
Oregon	710,704	1,697	4,287	716,688
Utah	588,463	1,575	141,424	731,462
Wyoming	697,628	6,152	134,161	837,941
Total /c/	6,764,776	41,523	581,673	7,387,972

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007–September 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	320	10	3	333
California	205	11	17	233
Colorado	353	13	41	407
Idaho	351	25	25	401
Montana	1,479	44	80	1,603
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	704	26	31	761
Oregon	585	18	6	609
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,473	138	155	1,766
Total	5,478	285	358	6,121
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	120,973	529	920	122,422
California	56,992	383	4,475	61,850
Colorado	36,580	437	6,218	43,235
Idaho	25,984	418	3,958	30,360
Montana	191,205	774	12,024	204,003
Nevada	13,154	0	0	13,154
New Mexico	163,632	822	32,751	197,205
Oregon	67,847	867	1,455	70,169
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	361,360	5,553	34,530	401,443
Total /d/	1,037,727	9,783	96,331	1,143,841

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007–September 2008).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	618	63	5	686
California	372	13	34	419
Colorado	1,269	45	108	1,422
Idaho	1,472	94	105	1,671
Montana	4,158	154	200	4,512
Nevada	477	36	56	569
New Mexico	1,941	384	258	2,583
Oregon	1,245	49	14	1,308
Utah	1,109	44	140	1,292
Wyoming	2,330	242	257	2,829
Total	14,991	1,124	1,177	17,291
Animal Unit Months Authorized (b)				
Arizona	444,545	4,370	1,138	450,053
California	179,309	457	15,935	195,701
Colorado	317,712	3,347	62,267	383,326
Idaho	858,132	3,529	70,769	932,430
Montana	1,201,499	5,042	35,844	1,242,385
Nevada	1,036,750	3,056	78,432	1,118,238
New Mexico	1,338,554	15,661	97,762	1,451,977
Oregon	778,551	2,564	5,742	786,857
Utah	588,463	1,575	141,424	731,462
Wyoming	1,058,988	11,705	168,691	1,239,384
Total /c/	7,802,503	51,306	678,004	8,531,813

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007–September 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	51	4	308
California	176	2	21	193
Colorado	848	33	77	916
Idaho	1,138	69	76	1,207
Montana	2,593	115	114	2,627
Nevada	494	40	66	546
New Mexico	1,223	357	217	1,377
Oregon	650	28	6	656
Utah	1,123	46	147	1,232
Wyoming	859	104	107	942
Total	9,407	845	835	10,004
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	323,069	2,824	1,675	327,568
California	132,978	32	11,915	144,925
Colorado	271,840	3,221	68,029	343,090
Idaho	857,798	3,528	69,859	931,185
Montana	1,004,057	4,504	22,072	1,030,633
Nevada	1,036,347	3,212	87,727	1,127,286
New Mexico	1,201,246	15,432	62,674	1,279,352
Oregon	685,767	1,586	4,501	691,854
Utah	593,570	1,588	145,810	740,968
Wyoming	741,874	5,877	128,367	876,118
Total /c/	6,848,546	41,804	602,629	7,492,979

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	314	10	3	320
California	217	10	20	241
Colorado	342	15	39	366
Idaho	344	24	22	370
Montana	1,454	45	78	1,514
Nevada	9	0	0	9
New Mexico	693	28	26	706
Oregon	570	18	6	585
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,478	139	150	1,552
Total	5,421	289	344	5,663
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	113,152	529	797	114,478
California	60,005	353	4,594	64,952
Colorado	30,911	496	4,458	35,865
Idaho	26,008	358	3,276	29,642
Montana	194,427	796	12,556	207,779
Nevada	10,861	0	0	10,861
New Mexico	172,433	692	31,652	204,777
Oregon	59,385	470	1,455	61,310
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	375,225	5,591	35,718	416,534
Total /d/	1,042,407	9,285	94,506	1,146,198

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	617	61	7	628
California	393	12	41	434
Colorado	1,190	48	116	1,282
Idaho	1,482	93	98	1,577
Montana	4,047	160	192	4,141
Nevada	503	40	66	555
New Mexico	1,916	385	243	2,083
Oregon	1,220	46	12	1,241
Utah	1,123	46	147	1,232
Wyoming	2,337	243	257	2,494
Total	14,828	1,134	1,179	15,667
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	436,221	3,353	2,472	442,046
California	192,983	385	16,509	209,877
Colorado	302,751	3,717	72,487	378,955
Idaho	883,806	3,886	73,135	960,827
Montana	1,198,484	5,300	34,628	1,238,412
Nevada	1,047,208	3,212	87,727	1,138,147
New Mexico	1,373,679	16,124	94,326	1,484,129
Oregon	745,152	2,056	5,956	753,164
Utah	593,570	1,588	145,810	740,968
Wyoming	1,117,099	11,468	164,085	1,292,652
Total /c/	7,890,953	51,089	697,135	8,639,177

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2009

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	401	489,855	100,055
California	253	238,491	117,130
Colorado	1,126	571,521	109,664
Idaho	1,459	1,319,614	202,763
Montana	2,732	1,124,017	22,861
Nevada	623	2,045,274	537,129
New Mexico	1,502	1,635,115	85,512
Oregon	760	963,603	132,871
Utah	1,460	1,206,695	317,434
Wyoming	1,116	1,472,481	362,214
Total	11,432	11,066,666	1,987,633
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	402	489,872	100,074
California	228	175,874	80,886
Colorado	1,132	572,603	109,664
Idaho	1,458	1,318,892	202,763
Montana	2,732	1,124,017	22,861
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	648	2,105,753	573,373
New Mexico	1,502	1,635,115	85,512
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	760	963,603	132,871
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,455	1,208,575	317,466
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,115	1,472,362	362,163
Total	11,432	11,066,666	1,987,633

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from geographic State boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2009

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	362	154,713	7,013
California	300	150,726	10,888
Colorado	417	43,756	4,750
Idaho	421	33,272	991
Montana	1,589	233,507	16,120
Nevada	11	31,352	385
New Mexico	781	218,032	4,374
Oregon	791	92,594	4,103
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,725	458,557	7,436
Total	6,397	1,416,509	56,060
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	362	154,713	7,013
California	301	150,790	10,888
Colorado	417	43,756	4,750
Idaho	421	33,272	991
Montana	1,034	150,692	16,060
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	31,352	385
New Mexico	777	217,900	4,374
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	516	58,857	3,392
South Dakota	475	73,481	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	274	33,673	711
Wyoming	1,708	458,020	7,436
Total	6,397	1,416,509	56,060

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from geographic State boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2009

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	763	644,568	107,068
California	553	389,217	128,018
Colorado	1,543	615,277	114,414
Idaho	1,880	1,352,886	203,754
Montana	4,321	1,357,524	38,981
Nevada	634	2,076,626	537,514
New Mexico	2,283	1,853,147	89,886
Oregon	1,551	1,056,197	136,974
Utah	1,460	1,206,695	317,434
Wyoming	2,841	1,931,038	369,650
Total	17,829	12,483,175	2,043,693
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	764	644,585	107,087
California	529	326,664	91,774
Colorado	1,549	616,359	114,414
Idaho	1,879	1,352,164	203,754
Montana	3,765	1,274,573	38,921
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	659	2,137,105	573,758
New Mexico	2,279	1,853,015	89,886
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,276	1,022,460	136,263
South Dakota	476	73,617	60
Utah	1,455	1,208,575	317,466
Washington	274	33,673	711
Wyoming	2,823	1,930,382	369,599
Total	17,829	12,483,175	2,043,693

/a/ Administrative State boundaries differ from geographic State boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2007 (MARCH 1, 2007–FEBRUARY 28, 2008)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	615	67	3	624
California	385	13	26	411
Colorado	1,268	49	111	1,349
Idaho	1,544	103	111	1,647
Montana	4,109	154	203	4,201
Nevada	489	34	60	533
New Mexico	1,945	378	249	2,115
Oregon	1,266	48	12	1,287
Utah	1,131	45	143	1,242
Wyoming	2,365	237	251	2,526
Total	15,117	1,128	1,169	15,935
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	428,641	4,182	837	433,660
California	182,202	595	13,236	196,033
Colorado	305,990	3,017	60,410	369,417
Idaho	887,210	4,469	72,601	964,280
Montana	1,188,025	5,130	35,048	1,228,203
Nevada	1,030,973	2,606	92,969	1,126,548
New Mexico	1,337,438	15,323	99,224	1,451,985
Oregon	752,096	2,818	5,813	760,727
Utah	577,228	1,376	137,954	716,558
Wyoming	1,052,272	11,243	165,916	1,229,431
Total /c/	7,742,075	50,759	684,008	8,476,842

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2007 (March 1, 2007–February 28, 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2008 (MARCH 1, 2008–FEBRUARY 28, 2009)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	628	60	6	639
California	386	13	36	422
Colorado	1,227	46	114	1,317
Idaho	1,500	95	102	1,598
Montana	4,121	156	198	4,213
Nevada	494	37	68	547
New Mexico	1,935	382	250	2,100
Oregon	1,243	48	14	1,265
Utah	1,138	47	152	1,253
Wyoming	2,362	240	258	2,520
Total	15,034	1,124	1,198	15,874
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	450,179	3,526	1,508	455,213
California	185,437	394	15,409	201,240
Colorado	304,949	3,467	66,463	374,879
Idaho	874,089	4,073	70,500	948,662
Montana	1,204,835	5,018	36,525	1,246,378
Nevada	997,668	3,067	84,906	1,085,641
New Mexico	1,333,256	15,525	94,786	1,443,567
Oregon	766,270	2,426	5,873	774,569
Utah	590,706	1,472	144,130	736,308
Wyoming	1,064,812	11,745	166,539	1,243,096
Total /c/	7,772,201	50,713	686,639	8,509,553

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2008 (March 1, 2008–February 28, 2009).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Products /b/	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	0.00	501.00	375.00	876.00
California	134,903.86	12,914.00	4,139.44	151,957.30
Colorado	19,038.00	80,855.78	59,025.30	158,919.08
Idaho	80,997.28	13,917.70	5,370.00	100,284.98
Montana	271,553.23	17,940.50	1,464.00	290,957.73
Nevada	15.00	57,859.30	64,246.53	122,120.83
New Mexico	318.00	51,416.96	3,001.00	54,735.96
Oregon	13,907,962.16	47,597.49	151,826.87	14,107,386.52
–Eastern /d/	843,313.90	12,779.75	26,085.75	822,179.40
–Western /e/	13,064,648.26	34,817.74	125,741.12	13,225,207.12
Utah	12,349.99	34,385.01	45,554.32	92,289.32
Wyoming	49,312.81	31,781.75	4,801.50	85,896.06
Total	\$14,476,450.33	\$349,169.49	\$339,803.96	\$15,165,423.78
Total Wood Products	\$14,825,619.82			

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: Table 3-11 does not include values associated with the BLM's recently acquired stewardship contracting authority.

- /a/ Includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2009. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Forms 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other non-wood forest products or vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Fuelwood Cords /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/	Total Volume MBF /d/	Stewardship Contracting		
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Fuelwood Cords /f/	Biomass Tons /g/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	2,770	80	1,465	0	0	0
Arizona		0	0.00	0.00	259	2	132	0	500	0
California	0	2,540	134,903.86	53.11	1,948	17	3,531	553	0	18,815
Colorado	12 2	598	19,038.00	31.84	7,306	115	4,365	1,563	1,353	4,180
Idaho	7	2,858	80,997.28	28.34	3,096	32	4,438	17,083	0	6,420
Montana	12	5,872	271,553.23	46.25	3,001	235	7,608	1,330	0	4,900
Nevada	1	2	15.00	7.50	9,120	100	4,662	0	0	13,369
New Mexico	33	25	318.00	12.98	5,889	1	2,969	131	471	284
Oregon	193	211,028	13,907,962.16	65.91	6,833	2,255	216,699	(726)	460	41,482
–East /h/	6	6,831	843,313.90	123.46	3,406	56	8,589	(925)	0	33,016
–West /i/	187	204,197	13,064,648.26	63.98	3,427	2,199	208,109	199	460	8,466
Utah	1	535	12,349.99	23.08	5,207	557	3,696	0	0	4,596
Wyoming	5	3,235	49,312.81	15.25	2,083	123	4,399	0	0	1,200
Totals	266	226,693	\$14,476,450.33	\$63.86	47,512	3,517	253,964	19,934	2,784	95,246

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note:	1 MBF = one thousand board feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic foot units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.
/a/	This column includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sales), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered or negotiated using BLM Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract). It does not include volumes and values associated with BLM's stewardship contracting authority.
/b/	This column includes volumes related specifically to fuelwood sales during the fiscal year. The unit of measure used is cords, the traditional standard for fuelwood. Two cords are approximately equal to one MBF. Volumes and values associated with BLM's stewardship contracting authority are not included.
/c/	This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood) for the fiscal year, including fence posts and corral poles.
/d/	This column sums the volumes to the left, converted to one common measure (MBF).
/e/	This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts under BLM's stewardship contracting authority.
/f/	This column is for fuelwood volumes in cords for contracts under BLM's stewardship contracting authority.
/g/	Green tons of woody biomass (the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment, that are the byproducts of management, restoration, or fuel reduction treatment) under BLM's stewardship contracting authority.
/h/	Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
/i/	Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.
Source:	Timber Sale Data—Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	4	203			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	20	3,207			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	244	74,241			
Kansas	52	10,795			
Louisiana	26	2,150			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	249	72,810			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	779	203,428			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	202	14,242			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	200	124,713			
Wyoming	615	135,040			
Total	2,467	651,318	None	None	None
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	74	29,034			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	6	8,253			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	28	9,171			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160	1	160	\$3,200
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	44	9,715			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	256	77,191	1	160	\$3,200
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	94	32,241			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	248	75,138			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,550			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	32	10,403			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	30	9,224			
Montana	254	74,133			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	780	203,588	1	160	\$3,200
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	11,041			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	246	23,957			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	201	124,753			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	627	136,560			
Total	2,723	728,509	1	160	\$3,200
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	206	43,029			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	220	45,470	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,943	773,979	1	160	\$3,200
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	19	2,598	2	121	\$410
Arizona	16	16,206	0	0	0
Arkansas	335	227,956	16	4,096	657,180
California	354	300,327	26	13,996	681,637
Colorado	3,323	3,061,303	67	37,259	6,815,583
Idaho	11	20,360	0	0	0
Kansas	26	5,340	6	1,879	7,754
Louisiana	69	7,026	0	0	0
Michigan	7	1,041	2	445	11,370
Mississippi	16	1,870	0	0	0
Montana	1,338	1,131,833	146	108,373	1,787,423
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	1,045	1,630,815	293	552,599	1,653,597
New Mexico	2,860	1,892,291	208	147,020	52,958,204
North Dakota	470	167,316	76	29,085	28,225,764
Oklahoma	305	30,932	16	1,247	154,766
Oregon	155	223,314	0	0	0
South Dakota	96	99,276	18	19,050	158,835
Utah	2,261	2,882,117	147	221,768	4,865,747
Washington	137	148,239	0	0	0
Wyoming	10,168	8,534,642	341	41,668	45,215,096
Total	23,013	20,385,144	1,364	1,178,606	\$143,193,366
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	141	114,069	20	6,478	\$30,287
Arkansas	775	493,344	22	5,576	802,872
California	6	981	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
<u>Acquired Lands—continued</u>					
Colorado	124	51,848	9	3,231	85,346
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Indiana	13	21,869	13	21,869	83,198
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	42	12,964	3	720	2,720
Kentucky	27	12,184	0	0	0
Louisiana	223	90,780	25	10,973	279,802
Michigan	94	65,174	40	33,804	718,726
Mississippi	699	309,409	0	0	0
Montana	303	212,069	12	5,364	269,160
Nebraska	1	161	0	0	0
New Mexico	22	13,399	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	758	479,425	163	125,628	64,076,466
Ohio	41	7,091	0	0	0
Oklahoma	276	193,306	40	29,160	15,240,170
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	951	1	480	4,200
Texas	503	306,708	88	56,828	15,580,704
Utah	6	930	1	160	22,400
Virginia	34	19,586	0	0	0
Washington	173	284,394	0	0	0
West Virginia	39	62,694	0	0	0
Wyoming	60	27,500	0	0	0
Total	4,380	2,790,903	437	300,271	\$97,196,051
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
<u>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</u>					
Alabama	160	116,667	22	6,599	\$30,697
Arizona	16	16,206	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,110	721,300	38	9,672	1,460,052
California	360	301,308	26	13,996	681,637
Colorado	3,447	3,113,151	76	40,490	6,900,929
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Idaho	11	20,360	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Indiana	13	21,869	13	21,869	83,198
Kansas	68	18,304	9	2,599	10,474
Kentucky	27	12,184	0	0	0
Louisiana	292	97,806	25	10,973	279,802

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Michigan	101	66,215	42	34,249	730,096
Mississippi	715	311,279	0	0	0
Montana	1,641	1,343,902	158	113,737	2,056,583
Nebraska	3	503	0	0	0
Nevada	1,045	1,630,815	293	552,599	1,653,597
New Mexico	2,882	1,905,690	208	147,020	52,958,204
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,228	646,741	239	154,713	92,302,230
Ohio	41	7,091	0	0	0
Oklahoma	581	224,238	56	30,407	15,394,936
Oregon	158	225,017	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	99	100,227	19	19,530	163,035
Texas	503	306,708	88	56,828	15,580,704
Utah	2,267	2,883,047	148	221,928	4,888,147
Virginia	34	19,586	0	0	0
Washington	310	432,633	0	0	0
West Virginia	39	62,694	0	0	0
Wyoming	10,228	8,562,142	341	41,668	45,215,096
Total	27,393	23,176,047	1,801	1,478,877	\$240,389,417
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	9	914	2	200	\$42,300
Colorado	1	160	0	0	0
Kansas	39	9,672	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	73	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0
Oklahoma	16	2,110	0	0	0
Texas	38	7,263	0	0	0
Total	105	20,232	2	200	\$42,300
Total Reform Act					
Competitive Oil and					
Gas Leases /d/ /e/	27,498	23,196,279	1,803	1,479,077	\$240,431,717
Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	11	8,073	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	2	690			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Louisiana	2	4,588			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	33	13,697	None	None	None
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	310	3,026,663	0	0	\$0
Total	310	3,026,663	0	0	\$0
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	30,799	27,027,079	1,804	1,479,237	\$240,434,917
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	52	75,982			
Nevada	48	66,099			
New Mexico	3	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,464			
Utah	7	6,058			
Total	120	157,544	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	6	2,711	0	0	\$0
Idaho	8	17,578	3	8,676	42,054
Nevada	158	464,326	81	243,992	7,699,287
Oregon	11	41,392	11	41,392	702,755
Utah	31	90,302	28	84,279	5,068,461
Total	214	616,309	123	378,339	\$13,512,557
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	334	773,853	123	378,339	\$13,512,557
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	31,133	27,800,932	1,927	1,857,576	\$253,947,474

Note: The three right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases, except for those leases that had been pending issuance due to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the Automated LR2000 System. The Automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/c/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Pre-Reform Act Future Interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/e/ This is the total of all Reform Act and Reform Act Future Interest leases.

/f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.
- /k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.
- /l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	5	799		
Alaska	35	60,291		
Arkansas	14	16,008		
California	82	21,847		
Colorado	762	612,471		
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	37	7,862		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	3	192		
Montana	937	1,346,907		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	19	12,860		
New Mexico	3,037	2,051,272		
North Dakota	30	7,617		
Oklahoma	178	28,405		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	720	571,414		
Wyoming	1,982	974,803		
Total	7,884	5,726,841	None	None
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	0	0		
Arkansas	29	23,349		
California	8	1,417		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	11	11,058		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	15	4,107		
Mississippi	42	21,199		
Montana	43	17,573		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	2	766		
North Dakota	49	28,198		
Ohio	10	9,760		
Oklahoma	37	11,336		
Pennsylvania	0	0		
Texas	33	75,783		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Utah	8	1,493		
Virginia	4	9,451		
West Virginia	32	45,479		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
Total	365	279,394	None	None

Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases

Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	5	799		
Alaska	35	60,291		
Arkansas	43	39,357		
California	90	23,264		
Colorado	773	616,429		
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	48	18,920		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	17	4,329		
Mississippi	45	21,391		
Montana	980	1,364,480		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	19	12,860		
New Mexico	3,039	2,052,038		
North Dakota	79	35,815		
Ohio	10	9,760		
Oklahoma	215	39,741		
Pennsylvania	0	0		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Texas	33	75,783		
Utah	728	572,907		
Virginia	4	9,451		
West Virginia	32	45,479		
Wyoming	1,999	978,797		
Total	8,249	6,006,235	None	None

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	1,604		
Arkansas	2	160		
California	30	7,653		
Colorado	796	467,094		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	8	454		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	2	182		
Montana	322	240,642		
Nevada	21	8,620		
New Mexico	1,395	875,299		
North Dakota	101	59,748		
Oklahoma	125	17,422		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	449	374,427		
Wyoming	3,165	1,579,642		
Total	6,471	3,665,535	None	None
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	7	3,163		
California	1	42		
Colorado	31	18,374		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	12	5,175		
Michigan	19	8,356		
Mississippi	18	9,863		
Montana	49	45,196		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	153	142,463		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	40	13,155		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	1	1,633		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	41	15,981		
Kansas	2	400		
Total	416	303,075	None	None

Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases

Public Domain and Acquired Lands

Alabama	8	5,193		
Arkansas	9	3,323		
California	31	7,695		
Colorado	827	485,468		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	4	1,280		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	20	5,629		
Michigan	30	22,271		
Mississippi	20	10,045		
Montana	371	285,838		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	21	8,620		
New Mexico	1,399	876,133		
North Dakota	254	202,211		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	165	30,577		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	452	374,751		
Virginia	1	1,633		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,206	1,595,623		
Total	6,887	3,968,610	None	None

Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases

Public Domain and Acquired Lands

Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued				
Louisiana	3	14,011		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	30	23,986	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	15,166	9,998,831	None	None
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	70	342,113	0	0
Arkansas	111	175,145	1	25
California	39	36,188	0	0
Colorado	388	492,304	5	5,496
Idaho	2	1,794	0	0
Kansas	8	7,748	5	5,174
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	3	960	0	0
Mississippi	2	725	0	0
Montana	459	636,706	29	32,948
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,070	2,593,215	137	251,487
New Mexico	122	205,488	3	9,395
North Dakota	39	12,931	0	0
Oklahoma	10	1,924	1	9
Oregon	20	34,373	6	7,734
South Dakota	21	24,404	1	2,226
Utah	605	1,031,874	7	18,213
Washington	23	30,086	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,266	1,322,273	45	68,476
Total	4,264	6,950,984	240	401,183

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	20	14,429	0	0
Arkansas	101	161,805	0	0
California	1	20	0	0
Colorado	9	3,554	0	0
Kansas	1	1,120	1	1,120
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	37	14,884	0	0
Michigan	11	6,032	0	0
Mississippi	102	57,146	0	0
Montana	173	205,476	2	3,476
North Dakota	57	35,213	4	1,098
Ohio	28	10,011	2	179
Oklahoma	17	18,300	0	0
Oregon	10	19,303	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Texas	55	53,664	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	9	20,974	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	11	6,170	0	0
Total	652	637,879	9	5,873
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	21	14,710	0	0
Arizona	70	342,113	0	0
Arkansas	212	336,950	1	25
California	40	36,208	0	0
Colorado	397	495,858	5	5,496
Idaho	2	1,794	0	0
Kansas	9	8,868	6	6,294
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	39	15,016	0	0
Michigan	14	6,992	0	0
Mississippi	104	57,871	0	0
Montana	632	842,182	31	36,424
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,070	2,593,215	137	251,487

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued				
New Mexico	122	205,488	3	9,395
North Dakota	96	48,144	4	1,098
Ohio	28	10,011	2	179
Oklahoma	27	20,224	1	9
Oregon	30	53,676	6	7,734
South Dakota	21	24,404	1	2,226
Texas	55	53,664	0	0
Utah	606	1,032,274	7	18,213
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	32	51,060	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	1,277	1,328,443	45	68,476
Total	4,916	7,588,863	249	407,056
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/				
	4,917	7,589,410	249	407,056
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/				
	20,083	17,588,241	249	407,056
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084		
California	13	11,399	5	7,052
Idaho	3	1,996	1	1,270
Nevada	231	342,917	0	0
Oregon	47	44,948	0	0
Utah	1	1,761	0	0
Total	296	405,105	6	8,322
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>				
	20,379	17,993,346	255	415,378

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: The two right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases, except for those leases that had been pending issuance due to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Reform Act of 1987.

/d/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	1	40	1	40
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	36	9,144	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Missouri	1	704	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	141	16,542	5	388
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	65	4,404	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	4	1,672	0	0
West Virginia	191	20,627	0	0
Total Private Leases /c/	470	59,347	6	428
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	66	11,851		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	305	123,620		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	583	215,146	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	139	39,234		
Colorado	129	111,052		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	117	37,727		
New Mexico	423	100,769		
North Dakota	9	8,981		

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Oklahoma	8	283		
Utah	7	5,475		
Wyoming	387	106,417		
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,220	410,041	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	3	12,101	3	12,101
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR-A	3	12,101	3	12,101
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	3	14,340	3	14,340
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80	0	0
Wyoming	3	498	1	160
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	4	578	1	160
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	54	2,953	2	48
Montana	7	113	1	4
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	6	583	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0
Wyoming	47	2,095	1	40
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	123	7,025	4	92

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	1	276	0	0
Kansas	50	11,068	0	0
North Dakota	10	2,233	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	52	8,785	2	188
Total FFMC Act Leases	140	27,527	2	188
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	4	4,270		
Total Texas Relinquishment	4	4,270	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,550	750,375	19	27,309

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal Government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

/c/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/d/ A lease issued prior to August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

/e/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.

/f/ A lease within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

/g/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

- /h/ A lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /i/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /j/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009****OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	1	1	1	0
Alaska	8	7	7	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	28	14	14	1
California	169	162	64	3
Colorado	473	340	349	7
Kansas	3	2	1	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	6	3	0
Michigan	0	1	1	0
Mississippi	2	3	1	3
Montana	57	51	61	13
Nebraska	0	1	1	0
Nevada	7	2	1	0
North Dakota	65	66	57	2
New Mexico	1,105	706	824	126
New York	0	2	1	1
Ohio	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4	6	7	0
Pennsylvania	6	5	4	0
South Dakota	0	2	1	0
Texas	24	13	12	2
Utah	557	429	521	1
Virginia	0	2	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	1,975	1,446	1,425	121
Total	4,487	3,267	3,356	281

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Complete	Wells Plugged
California	2	2	0	0
Nevada	41	13	2	2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	11	2	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Total	54	17	2	2

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Drilling Permits.

Source for Oil and Gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES					
Geographic States	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	23	7,983
Alaska	9	176	215	28	23,450
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	1	162	177	210	120,997
California	29	7,265	7,281	317	78,826
Colorado	158	5,444	5,543	2,266	1,522,230
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	16	18	8	1,581
Indiana	0	4	4	2	68
Kansas	9	455	458	433	110,440
Kentucky	0	164	164	50	29,262
Louisiana	4	468	492	129	52,671
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	6	91	94	64	29,943
Mississippi	6	131	134	75	38,864
Montana	43	2,720	2,727	1,426	769,515
Nebraska	0	32	32	18	8,616
Nevada	6	118	121	29	14,998
New Mexico	226	28,966	33,523	6,554	4,347,437
New York	0	4	4	5	1,182
North Dakota	34	1,049	1,088	729	377,152
Ohio	1	561	563	218	40,240
Oklahoma	15	383	391	864	130,715
Pennsylvania	0	159	159	68	4,828
South Dakota	4	74	76	78	42,591
Tennessee	0	9	9	2	736

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	411	414	198	130,025
Utah	150	6,593	6,644	1,427	1,092,640
Virginia	0	17	19	11	10,464
Washington	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	304	305	156	60,400
Wyoming	584	29,514	30,542	7,211	3,794,355
Total	1,303	85,330	91,237	22,599	12,842,209

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
California	4	100	240	25	29,329
Nevada	21	8	5	26	19,052
New Mexico	0	0	0	2	2,781
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	4	4	5	4,928
Total	26	112	249	58	56,090

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—concluded**

- /a/ The data come from the BLM's Case Recordation System. As of Fiscal Year 2009, the BLM has recategorized the data collected for the last two columns of this table. Prior to Fiscal Year 2009, the displayed data were categorized as "producing leases," which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production; (2) held by allocated production; and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. As of Fiscal Year 2009, the BLM will report the data as "producing leases." This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production; and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization will conform data reported by the BLM and the Minerals Management Service for producing leases.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. The data come from the BLM's Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

Source for Oil and Gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-18.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Total as of September 30, 2009 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Federal Coal Leases</u>					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	0	0	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/b//c/</i>	19	24,897	1	1,449	397,061
Montana	3	2,699	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	7,826	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah <i>/b//d/</i>	11	31,109	0	(1,584)	476,413
Wyoming <i>/c/</i>	31	60,494	1	446	48,098,424
Total	82	148,028	2	311	\$48,971,898
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	13	25,246	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah <i>/b//d/</i>	48	44,365	0	(211)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	31	62,653	0	0	0
Total	97	135,339	0	(211)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/e/</i>	5	2,537	0	10	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,638	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	400	0	0	0
Utah	6	6,407	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	24	19,808	0	10	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	2	4,497	0	0	\$0
Colorado	17	26,661	0	0	0
Kentucky	5	3,758	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,683	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	41	58,216	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	0
Total	7	15,723	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Alaska /d/	0	0	(2)	(5,148)	\$0
Colorado /b//d/	14	28,482	(1)	(2,118)	40,000
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,716	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,246	0	0	0
Total	48	87,266	(3)	(7,267)	\$40,000
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Alaska /d/	0	0	(2)	(5,148)	0
Colorado /b//c//e/	55	82,576	0	(660)	437,061
Kentucky	7	6,841	0	0	0
Montana	30	45,299	0	0	0
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota	15	11,061	0	0	0
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah /b//d/	75	90,279	0	(1,796)	476,413
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /c/	91	181,069	1	445	48,098,424
Total	299	464,380	(1)	(7,158)	\$49,011,898

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2009 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Colorado /d/	0	0	(1)	(5,102)	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
Total	14	29,068	(1)	(5,102)	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado /c//d/	12	46,673	0	1,934	N/A
Montana /c//d/	3	11,562	0	278	N/A
North Dakota	1	640	0	0	N/A
Utah /c//d/	4	5,586	(1)	(2,240)	N/A
Washington	1	80	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /c//d/	11	42,535	(1)	(8,266)	N/A
Total	32	107,077	(2)	(8,293)	N/A
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /d/	8	61,777	(1)	(17,356)	N/A
Montana	4	62,237	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah	8	72,743	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /b//d/	16	125,353	0	1,520	N/A
Total	42	369,856	(1)	(15,836)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: The totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the numbers were rounded after addition.

Statistics concerning Federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2009. Totals include actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions (Actions During Fiscal Year) show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMUs actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2009, without an additional lease or LMUs, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus bid for the lease modification is shown.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2009. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /d/ The value reflects a partial or full termination, cancellation, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2009 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /e/ Corrects a coding error reported in Fiscal Year 2008.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	21	16,044	0	0	N/A
Total	21	16,044	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho /b/	48	31,368	0	520	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	4,717	0	0	N/A
Total	56	38,377	0	520	N/A
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,443	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,362	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,834	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	99	59,654	0	520	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
Total	4	230	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	36	43,253	0	0	N/A
Total	39	47,897	0	0	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
California	1	1,298	1	1,298	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
Total	3	1,619	1	1,298	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	15,324	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,675	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	3	1,560	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	22	30,270	0	0	N/A
Total	42	63,829	0	0	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	84	113,345	1	1,298	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	N/A
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
Total	25	46,102	0	0	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	37	39,988	0	0	N/A
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	40	42,022	0	0	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,320	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /b/	68	88,413	1	1,680	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	102,927	1	1,680	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	142	191,051	1	1,680	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
New Mexico	16	36,588	16	36,588	N/A
Total	16	36,588	16	36,588	N/A
<u>Potassium Exploration Licenses</u>					
New Mexico	2	21,965	1	21,885	N/A
Total	2	21,965	1	21,885	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,135	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	1	40	N/A
Total	2	68	1	40	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total	1	477	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /c/	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	18	3,983	1	40	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Exploration Licenses</u>					
Utah	0	0	(1)	(75)	N/A
Total	0	0	(1)	(75)	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado	5	781	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	6	941	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /d/</u>					
Colorado	5	26,392	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,889	0	0	N/A
Total	6	31,281	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	41	(1)	(80)	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Total	52	41,631	(1)	(80)	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /c/	4	1,120	(3)	(680)	N/A
Total	4	1,120	(3)	(680)	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	56	42,751	(4)	(760)	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
California	1	41	1	41	N/A
Idaho	3	229	0	0	N/A
Missouri	0	0	(7)	(8,668)	N/A
Montana	4	369	1	132	N/A
North Dakota	9	16,811	9	16,811	N/A
Total	17	17,450	4	8,316	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	1	14	0	0	N/A
Total	1	14	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	4	3,927	0	0	N/A
Total	4	3,927	0	0	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	N/A
Total	1	121	0	0	N/A
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	2	959	0	0	N/A
Total	2	959	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: Some sections of this table that appeared in last year's *Public Land Statistics 2008* do not appear this year because no permits, leases, licenses, or applications were authorized for those sections.

- /a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits, and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, relinquishments, or cancellations, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.
- /b/ Lease modifications result in a change in acreage, but no change in the corresponding number of leases.
- /c/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they are not Federal leases.
- /d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met may allow them a preference to additional identified acres for commercial development.
- /e/ Hardrock-Acquired Lands leases, lease applications, and permits include bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, or other minerals.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	8	31,050	\$46,575	7	10,000	\$15,000
	Stone	3	15,000	37,500	2	9,500	30,875
	State Total	11	46,050	\$84,075	9	19,500	\$45,875
Arizona	Calcium	1	293	\$750	1	293	\$750
	Sand and Gravel	15	9,464	7,098	15	9,464	7,098
	Stone	114	308	3,598	114	308	3,598
	State Total	130	10,065	\$11,446	130	10,065	
California	Sand and Gravel	14	1,462	\$638	12	1,455	\$572
	Soil - Other	5	1,100	440	5	1,100	440
	Stone	27	259	527	27	259	527
	State Total	46	2,821	\$1,605	44	2,814	\$1,539
Colorado	Calcium	1	1,507	\$7,202	1	1,507	\$7,202
	Clay	9	514	349	9	514	349
	Gemstone	1	10	400	1	10	400
	Sand and Gravel	9	221	173	9	221	173
	Stone	288	15,860	17,854	285	6,360	10,109
	State Total	308	18,112	\$25,978	305	8,612	\$18,233
Idaho	Calcium	1	20	\$15	1	20	\$15
	Clay	21	11,461	22,862	21	11,461	22,862
	Pumice	13	274	372	13	274	372
	Sand and Gravel	85	20,422	19,780	85	20,422	19,780
	Soil - Other	10	1,007	866	10	1,007	866
	Stone	377	1,387	10,424	377	1,387	10,424
	State Total	507	34,571	\$54,319	507	34,571	\$54,319

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	4	46	\$460	4	46	\$460
	Stone	13	41	363	13	41	363
	State Total	17	87	\$823	17	87	\$823
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	95	99,717	\$99,521	92	99,017	\$99,066
	Soil - Other	4	144	90	4	144	90
	Stone	29	355	781	29	355	781
	State Total	128	100,216	\$100,392	125	99,516	\$99,937
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	306	672,556	\$1,004,786	306	678,686	\$1,013,180
	Sand and Gravel	113	75,407	52,956	114	75,632	53,080
	Stone	143	271	2,173	143	271	2,173
	State Total	562	748,234	\$1,059,915	563	754,589	\$1,068,433
Oregon /f/	Gemstone	2	38	\$190	2	38	\$190
	Pumice	7	175	131	7	175	131
	Sand and Gravel	19	17,476	12,751	19	17,476	12,751
	Stone	52	265,119	197,741	52	265,119	197,741
	State Total	80	282,808	\$210,813	80	282,808	\$210,813
Utah	Calcium	1	1,000	\$530	1	1,000	\$530
	Clay	2	100	40	2	100	40
	Pumice	61	9,609	4,735	61	9,609	4,735
	Sand and Gravel	85	181,496	99,069	85	181,496	99,069
	Soil - Other	11	746	352	11	746	352
	Stone	755	2,723	43,039	753	2,321	34,289
	State Total	915	195,674	\$147,765	913	195,272	\$139,015

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ 	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/ 		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	26	10,421	\$9,219	26	10,421	\$9,219
	Soil - Other	1	1	5	1	1	5
		46	180	3,133	47	181	3,149
	State Total	73	10,602	\$12,357	74	10,603	\$12,373
Total Non-Exclusive Sales:		2,777	1,449,240	\$1,709,488	2,767	1,418,437	\$1,662,806
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	68,000	\$118,460	8	39,550	\$57,757
	State Total	3	68,000	\$118,460	8	39,550	\$57,757
Stone Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	2,189	\$1,724
	Sand and Gravel	7	233,643	289,611	119	60,101	53,815
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	12	1,685	1,296
	Stone	13	848,431	1,472,200	197	625,570	1,256,629
	State Total	20	1,082,074	\$1,761,811	329	689,545	\$1,313,464
California	Pumice	0	0	\$0	15	39,833	\$37,640
	Sand and Gravel	2	127,024	172,250	153	545,651	624,519
	Soil - Other	2	203,552	55,397	1	3,552	15,397
	Stone	0	0	0	14	68,318	212,784
	State Total	4	330,576	\$227,647	183	657,354	\$890,340

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ 	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/ 		
		Number	Quantity /c/ 	Value	Number	Quantity /c/ 	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	3	6,977	\$5,956
	Clay	0	0	0	8	4,320	3,058
	Pumice	1	6,000	11,580	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	4	1,289,151	2,090,644	28	46,690	49,543
	Soil - Other	1	3,000	1,740	47	45,559	12,898
	Stone	2	6,875	8,740	38	13,895	16,353
	State Total	8	1,305,026	\$2,112,704	124	117,441	\$87,808
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	7	51,440	\$51,476	6	2,820	\$2,526
	Stone	7	205	2,140	13	391	1,616
	State Total	14	51,645	\$53,616	19	3,211	\$4,142
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	1	1	\$0	2	248	\$124
	State Total	1	1	\$0	2	248	\$124
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	10	23,793	\$24,373
	Clay	1	749	600	0	0	0
	Pumice	1	5,000	5,000	1	500	500
	Sand and Gravel	56	2,594,269	2,760,327	428	2,707,947	3,163,793
	Soil - Other	1	496	315	11	595	364
	Stone	8	45,220	25,340	66	47,378	56,247
	State Total	67	2,645,734	\$2,791,582	516	2,780,213	\$3,245,277
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	181	230,209	\$338,965	187	233,406	\$342,523
	Clay	0	0	0	5	2,392	1,195
	Pumice	2	458,010	237,000	42	263,228	138,012
	Sand and Gravel	15	497,401	383,918	128	542,476	582,248
	Soil - Other	2	11,500	30,630	15	5,137	19,279
	Stone	15	2,138	4,733	67	26,047	25,143
	State Total	215	1,199,258	\$995,246	444	1,072,686	\$1,108,400

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ 	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Utah	Clay	1	5,000	\$2,750	1	5,000	\$2,750
	Pumice	1	22,901	11,250	11	30,420	14,943
	Sand and Gravel	2	1,900	1,007	35	43,009	24,657
	Soil - Other	1	354	1,250	0	0	0
	Stone	7	1,443,718	1,086,215	29	303,884	236,734
	State Total	12	1,473,873	\$1,102,472	76	382,313	\$279,084
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	3	3,047	\$3,450	2	118	\$150
	Sand and Travel	41	1,361,553	1,093,155	287	1,186,386	1,102,394
	Soil - Other	1	42,492	27,600	3	42,524	31,688
	Stone	4	7,677	9,031	72	2,247,135	868,193
	State Total	49	1,414,769	\$1,133,236	364	3,476,163	\$2,002,425
Total Exclusive Sales		393	9,570,956	\$10,296,774	2,065	9,218,724	\$8,988,821
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	45,010	\$101,018	4	75,320	\$150,638
	State Total	3	45,010	\$101,018	4	75,320	\$150,638
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	4	116,383	\$97,572	10	50,951	\$47,777
	Stone	1	750	750	1	2,300	1,150
	State Total	5	117,133	\$98,322	11	53,251	\$48,927
California	Sand & Gravel	5	250,300	\$200,258	3	185,380	\$285,860
	Soil - Other	2	15,000	3,250	1	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	1	300	156
	State Total	7	265,300	\$203,508	5	185,680	\$286,016

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits—continued							
Colorado	Clay	1	39,000	\$37,050	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	9	375,611	347,612	17	48,136	39,574
	Stone	3	110	763	1	1	1
	State Total	13	414,721	\$385,425	18	48,137	\$39,575
Idaho	Pumice	0	0	\$0	11	32,498	\$56,996
	Sand & Gravel	14	320,000	278,000	113	181,182	186,912
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	5	60	48
	Stone	4	52,166	79,195	25	61,271	55,052
	State Total	18	372,166	\$357,195	154	275,011	\$299,008
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	1	40,000	\$26,000	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	40,000	\$26,000	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	64	3,485,264	\$2,183,468	78	556,288	\$407,640
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	6	0	0
	Stone	3	5,012	5,150	3	5,012	5,150
	State Total	67	3,490,276	\$2,188,618	87	561,300	\$412,790
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	20	116,201	\$140,939	27	162,105	\$198,319
	Clay	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pumice	1	30,000	17,700	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	7	750,018	504,810	76	513,721	338,713
	Soil - Other	1	2,400	1,104	10	996	548
	Stone	2	3	40	2	3	40
	State Total	32	898,623	\$664,593	115	676,825	\$537,620

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ 	Contract Sales/Uses Permits			Production Reports /b/ 		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
Oregon /f/	Pumice	2	55,000	\$30,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	6	130,300	110,150	4	11,666	14,891
	Stone	5	77,410	66,260	7	81,890	71,640
	State Total	13	262,710	\$206,410	11	93,556	\$86,531
Utah	Clay	0	0	\$0	3	20	\$10
	Pumice	4	78,664	44,625	4	21,307	10,856
	Sand & Gravel	7	395,000	203,500	19	57,276	25,094
	Stone	5	137,574	73,599	9	32,247	14,850
	State Total	16	611,238	\$321,724	35	110,850	\$50,810
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	37	1,343,088	\$1,264,935	65	438,438	\$423,615
	Soil - Other	1	90	41	0	0	0
	Stone	4	30,086	30,636	1	6	110
	State Total	42	1,373,264	\$1,295,612	66	438,444	\$423,725
Total Free Use		217	7,890,441	\$5,848,425	506	2,518,374	\$2,335,640
Grand Total		3,387	18,910,637	\$17,854,687	5,338	13,155,535	\$12,987,267

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

- Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367).
- /a/ The data have been aggregated into eight standard material groups.
- /b/ Production quantity reports and dollar values include sale agreements and permits previously issued.
- /c/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data has been converted automatically to cubic yards.
- /d/ Includes North and South Dakota.
- /e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /f/ Includes Washington.
- /g/ Includes Nebraska.
- Source: The BLM's Case Recordation System (Lower 48 States—LR2000; Alaska—ALIS).

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Arizona	0	1	0	0	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	205	3	99	1	5	0	0
Total	2	4	0	0	1	39	1	205	3	99	1	5	0	0

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Administrative State	Total Claims at beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received during Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Closed	Claims Held under FHFC	Active Claims at Year End
				<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	
Alaska	120,687	1,034	121,721	11,448	277	10	12,738
Arizona	147,597	2,942	150,539	43,434	3,544	81	38,555
California	296,770	2,195	298,963	21,291	2,852	136	20,923
Colorado	276,393	1,134	277,527	14,937	960	30	12,216
Eastern States /d/	10,998	0	10,998	4	0	0	19
Idaho	195,910	2,931	198,841	14,888	2,415	13	16,321
Montana /e/	221,426	1,014	222,440	12,931	697	10	15,223
Nevada	1,003,905	12,300	1,016,205	193,607	17,741	2	176,958
New Mexico /f/	186,726	1,373	188,099	9,731	5,585	15	13,599
Oregon /g/	164,108	963	165,071	5,549	1,296	20	7,886
Utah	398,837	1,473	400,310	29,003	11,222	0	19,867
Wyoming /h/	299,044	3,065	302,109	40,767	1,785	49	41,549
Total	3,322,401	30,424	3,352,823	397,590	48,374	366	375,854

Note: The column titled “Active Claims at Year End” is derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that paid the required annual maintenance fee and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. Therefore, Active Claims at Year End cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented. Additionally, the number of claims in this column may increase as some of the States are still in the process of updating the automated database with annual maintenance fee payments and waiver information.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for a mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or if a claim is declared abandoned and void or null and void pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years, but were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's Legacy Rehost 2000 and Alaska's Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 THROUGH 2009

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alaska	2	4	200	10	87	5	46	30
Arizona	36	27	35	41	51	84	70	72
California	29	44	23	26	5	13	14	24
Colorado	101	41	13	0	85	154	35	16
Idaho	4	13	10	8	7	8	11	25
Montana /b/	2	12	6	31	5	7	12	12
Nevada	89	209	182	146	207	136	149	233
New Mexico /c/	9	10	4	16	5	4	5	14
Oregon /d/	27	10	17	0	17	22	30	53
Utah	9	29	38	25	37	40	37	29
Wyoming /e/	5	3	8	5	30	35	34	19
Total	326	402	536	308	536	508	443	527

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 THROUGH 2009—continued

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alaska	4	3	4	6	83	9	27	13
Arizona	31	20	5	14	27	8	5	3
California	14	31	20	6	12	5	13	19
Colorado	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	3
Idaho	4	3	18	6	15	5	4	3
Montana /b/	7	5	7	4	12	0	4	2
Nevada	36	89	42	22	11	11	16	37
New Mexico /c/	0	2	3	3	6	0	3	2
Oregon /d/	10	0	5	0	5	3	6	7
Utah	7	5	6	8	4	6	13	7
Wyoming /e/	13	1	4	2	80	3	4	4
Total	134	161	114	71	255	52	95	100

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 THROUGH 2009—concluded

- /a/ Notices, including amendments and modifications to existing notices, submitted to the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
- /b/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /c/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /d/ Includes Washington.
- /e/ Includes Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans submitted to the BLM for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans submitted, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809, Sections 401 and 430); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2005	1,037	56,281	1,000	4,891	1,250	6,551	3,051	20,398
2006	2,385	131,345	1,313	5,412	1,381	7,508	3,491	23,430
2007	2,318	133,795	1,343	5,646	1,221	7,361	3,483	20,971
2008	1,871	111,375	1,129	6,034	1,310	8,130	3,710	28,350
2009	1,116	68,269	670	5,995	1,194	7,562	3,317	11,158

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.7 pounds per square inch [psia] and 70 degrees F.); all *natural gas/liquids* volumes are in billion BTU (14.7 psia and 70 degrees F.). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through nonappropriated funds.

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2009 open market sales of helium were 940 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$57,581,250, whereas in-kind sales were 176 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,687,925.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2009 was 18.4 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees on the basis of stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

/e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales.

Sources: Helium Operations Statistical Reports, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881 - 1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
2002	98,636,919 /e/	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 /e/	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 /e/	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
2005	1,252,024,986 /e/	26,413,785	177,003	84,601,946	47,449,193	89,637,386	1,500,304,299
2006	882,628,858 /e/	31,903,547	91,415	44,494,816	54,089,520	145,230,435	1,158,438,591
2007	71,399,782 /e/	34,160,750	243,839	51,680,999	56,701,975	187,971,339	402,158,684
2008	55,719,611 /e/	28,558,574	174,158	44,011,839	69,221,388	192,123,133 /f/	389,808,703
2009	27,350,965 /e/	25,668,488	55,779	12,691,719	55,380,080	127,863,213 /f/	249,010,244
Total	\$3,902,824,274	\$5,217,851,076	\$388,967,913	\$58,520,663,191	\$634,843,367	\$3,570,082,253	\$72,235,232,074

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

Note:	Includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data for 1881–1946, see the <i>General Land Office Statistical Appendix</i> for 1946. For annual data for 1947–1961, see the <i>BLM Statistical Appendix</i> for 1961. For annual data for 1962–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, and 1991–2000, see the <i>BLM Public Land Statistics</i> for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.
/a/	As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
/b/	The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands, National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska, and Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
/c/	Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.
/d/	Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
/e/	Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002; \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003; \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004; \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005; \$782,751,463 in Fiscal Year 2006; \$41,975,616 in Fiscal Year 2007; \$27,044,602 in Fiscal Year 2008; and \$10,713,797 in Fiscal Year 2009.
/f/	Includes application for permit to drill collections of \$22,052,000 in Fiscal Year 2008 and \$21,200,400 in Fiscal Year 2009.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	(\$99,126)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	447,993	0	797,193	0	0	0
Arizona	254,724	3,650	1,402,035	444,754	151,882	0
Arkansas	0	0	20	0	0	0
California	591,068	209,563	1,159,068	112,734	102,283	0
Colorado	1,688,690	71,739	1,343,991	519,140	131,937	0
Florida	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
Idaho	369,119	343,882	2,399,643	1,290,155	41,685	0
Louisiana	1,833	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	3,600	0	0	0
Montana	2,883,169	103,658	60,057	1,061,779	211,547	516,166
Nebraska	0	0	3	0	1,630	0
Nevada	167,828	30,665	14,520,137 /b/	1,703,839	14,562	0
New Mexico	2,691,528	34,761	1,758,865	1,734,754	284,960	29,608
North Dakota	2,436	0	60	0	14,112	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	47,838	24,819,446	348,522	991,712	46,831	10,851
South Dakota	67	6,007	47,666	0	183,991	0
Texas	3,775	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	713,709	4,909	667,956	1,008,107	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	52	3,725	298,080	0	35,174	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,927,016	36,483	2,542,069	1,234,270	618,300	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$12,691,719	\$25,668,488	\$27,350,965	\$10,101,244	\$1,839,024	\$556,625

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	10.23%	20.70%	22.06%	8.15%	1.48%	0.45%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	55,380,080					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees /d/	21,220,400					
Non-Operating Revenue /e/	48,400,209					
Grand Total	\$137,692,408	\$25,668,488	\$27,350,965	\$10,101,244	\$1,839,024	\$556,625

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of- Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$210	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$98,916)
Alaska	1,809	92,784	106,452	254,816	3,899	1,704,946
Arizona	1,180	2,094,864	232,161	1,356,001	2,669	5,943,920
Arkansas	100	0	251	0	0	371
California	734	5,148,612	159,703	5,207,126	6,410	12,697,301
Colorado	518	1,225,929	25,175	571,846	5,825	5,584,790
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	2,100
Idaho	7,672	1,447,614	45,359	813,772	4,356	6,763,257
Louisiana	(225)	0	0	0	0	1,608
Minnesota	(100)	0	1,300	0	0	1,200
Mississippi	(250)	0	0	0	0	(250)
Missouri	(150)	0	0	0	0	3,450
Montana	2,290	213,385	58,932	419,948	678	5,531,609 /f/
Nebraska	0	273	0	0	0	1,906
Nevada	2,577	7,030,419	1,165,915	2,530,780	3,326	27,170,048
New Mexico	1,946	2,288,568	10,036	451,071	349	9,286,446 /f/
North Dakota	20	98	0	0	0	16,726
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	130
Oregon	1,715	1,090,357	64,449	2,568,135	262,445	30,252,301 /g/
South Dakota	200	4,413	0	0	0	242,344
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	3,775
Utah	3,764	1,873,063	17,674	2,948,746	3,340	7,241,268
Virginia	0	0	0	274,043	0	274,043
Washington	220	38,697	2,576	0	0	378,524
Wisconsin	120	400	0	0	0	520
Wyoming	31,539	3,457,889	13,054	143,423	2,095	11,006,138
Total Operating Revenue	\$55,779	\$26,007,575	\$1,903,037	\$17,539,707	\$295,392	\$124,009,555

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of- Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.04%	20.97%	1.53%	14.14%	0.24%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						55,380,080
Application for Permit to Drill Fees /d/						21,220,400
Non-Operating Revenue /e/						48,400,209
Grand Total	\$55,779	\$26,007,575	\$1,903,037	\$17,539,707	\$295,392	\$249,010,244

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the MMS can be found on their website at <http://www.mrm.mms.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$10,713,797.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$983,073 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$54,397,007.
- /d/ Includes application for permit to drill collections of \$21,220,400.
- /e/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$25,969,005; interest received from Delinquent debt of \$7,528; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of \$21,894,681; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$528,995.
- /f/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU lands, purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$3,383,376.
- /g/ Includes Oregon and California receipts of \$24,223,296, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,202,144, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,826,861.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alabama	\$(99,126)	\$0	\$(99,126)
Alaska	447,993	0	447,993
Arizona	254,724	0	254,724
California	591,068	0	591,068
Colorado	1,760,317	3,414	1,688,691
Idaho	369,119	0	369,119
Louisiana	1,833	0	1,833
Montana	77,052	2,806,117	2,883,169
Nevada	167,828	0	167,828
New Mexico	2,690,413	1,115	2,691,528
North Dakota	2,436	0	2,436
Oregon	47,838	0	47,838
South Dakota	67	0	67
Texas	3,775	0	3,775
Utah	713,709	0	713,709
Washington	52	0	52
Wyoming	2,883,084	43,931	2,927,015
Total	\$9,912,182	\$2,854,577	\$12,691,719

Note: This table shows BLM receipts under the special laws listed below. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Minerals Management Service.

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191

Land Utilization Lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Act (Executive Order 10787)

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	\$29,828	\$58,363	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,191
Arizona	56,229	127,362	55,594	75,941	0	315,126
California	54,745	295,534	14,092	51,141	0	415,512
Colorado	56,629	871,205	64,893	65,968	0	1,058,695
Florida	80	0	0	0	0	80
Idaho	109,741	184,560	161,269	20,843	0	476,413
Louisiana	0	916	0	0	0	916
Mississippi	144	0	0	0	0	144
Montana	6,549	736,085	132,722	105,774	131,614 /a/	1,112,744
Nebraska	0	0	0	815	0	815
Nevada	1,739,527 /b/	83,914	212,980	7,281	0	2,043,702
New Mexico	71,585	1,345,485	216,844	142,480	8,402 /a/	1,784,796
North Dakota	2	1,218	0	7,056	0	8,276
Oklahoma	0	0	0	65	0	65
Oregon	18,253	23,919	123,964	23,416	87,174,887 /c/	87,364,439
South Dakota	2,147	34	0	91,995	0	94,176
Texas	0	1,888	0	0	0	1,888
Utah	26,907	356,855	126,013	0	50	509,825
Washington	12,072	26	0	17,587	0	29,685
Wyoming	103,142	1,463,508	154,284	309,150	0	2,030,084
Total	\$2,287,580	\$5,550,872	\$1,262,655	\$919,512	\$87,314,953	\$97,335,572

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2009 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2010.

/a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from Land Utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources.

/b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2009 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$1,586,047, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to State and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2009; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2009 full-amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$86,420,357), and Fiscal Year 2009 full-amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$754,530), as required by Public Law 110-343 (122 Stat. 3900) dated October 3, 2008. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$7,614,675) and for CBWR (\$65,611), that was retained by the BLM for county projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	0	\$3,818,974	\$1,278,758	\$5,550,871	\$2,043,117	\$12,691,719
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0	55,380,080	0	0	55,380,080
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	2,892,666	0	180,008	1,427,515	4,500,189
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	0	9,033,304	1,051,145	521,525	2,483,658	13,089,632
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	55,779	55,779
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	17,615,059 /f/	86,420,357	(79,812,120)	24,223,296
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	1,019,925 /f/	754,530	(572,311)	1,202,144
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	9,127,750	1,586,047	0	10,713,797
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	919,512	919,512	0	1,839,024
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,050,622	1,262,655	3,787,967	10,101,244
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	5,989,344	1,896	19,598,333	25,589,573
Recreation Fees	0	0	17,539,707	0	0	17,539,707
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	274,987	137,494	114,317	526,798
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	0	48,162,274	0	237,934	48,400,209
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	1,353	677	1,892,385	1,894,415
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	0	21,220,400	0	0	21,220,400
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	42,238	42,238
Total	\$0	\$15,744,944	\$184,630,916	\$97,335,572	(\$48,701,188)	\$249,010,244

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2009 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2010.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$2,823,113 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$19,825 from the Trans Atlantic Pipeline—Alaska; and \$9,848,781 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2009 receipts, resulting in a negative amount as shown in “U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds” column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon and California (O&C) lands (\$7,614,675) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$65,611) that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes Rent of Land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) Land Utilization lands; excludes Rights-of-Way rent, as well as Mineral Leases and Permits.
- /i/ Non-Operating Revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,321	\$0	\$15,321
Arizona	7	87,294	55,778	0	302,194	0	445,273
California	0	38,013	13,517	0	77,985	0	129,515
Colorado	22,917	38,502	66,129	61,738	47,060	0	236,346
Florida	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Idaho	408	19,764	161,845	0	109,595	0	291,612
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	644	0	644
Montana	219	96,769	130,047	0	16,341	0 /a/	243,376
Nebraska	0	892	0	0	0	0	892
Nevada	212	12,731	213,930	0	323,942	1,586,047 /b/	2,136,862
New Mexico	104,690	140,745	210,493	14	194,569	0 /a/	650,511
North Dakota	0	7,474	0	0	12	0	7,486
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0 /c/	65
Oregon	0	26,138	127,087	0	24,049	105,394,636 /d/	105,571,910
South Dakota	0	86,522	22	0	36	0	86,580
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	151	0	151
Utah	24,767	0	125,668	0	24,436	0	174,871
Washington	0	21,741	0	0	37	0	21,778
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	4,520	0	4,520
Wyoming	56,719	310,983	147,825	1,333,312	75,712	0	1,924,551
Total States	\$209,939	\$887,633	\$1,252,341	\$1,395,064	\$1,216,610	\$106,980,683	\$111,942,270

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

- Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2009. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2009 (October 2008 through September 2009) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2010.
- /a/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /b/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$1,586,047. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /c/ Oklahoma royalties.
- /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “on or before September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2009, a total of \$8,686,458 of the \$105,394,637 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>MINERAL LEASES and PERMITS</u>								
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands								
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0				
Public Domain (Alaska)								
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0						

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 /a/	10.0		40.0			
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 /a/	10.0		40.0			
Choctaw—Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma							
Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484-5; 16 U.S.C. 151				100.0			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Shoshone–Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves							
Control and Protection of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432); Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0					
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
State Selected Lands (except Alaska)							
Act of Sept. 14, 1960, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0				
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /c/					/d/	

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /e/					/d/	
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in "Reclamation States" /f/							
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/	

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/							
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	96.0				/d/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	/h/						
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Projects)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0 /i/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0			95.0 /j/			

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves								
Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431; Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0						
Nevada Land Sales								
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0						
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0							85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0							85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0							85.0

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Public Domain and LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0 /1/		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Act of March 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/m/						
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0			
Leased Lands							
Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0 /n/					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Total Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /c/ /e/						
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /e/					/d/	

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**

- Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), distribution applies to the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
- /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /c/ For Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments are made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of Fiscal Years 1986 through 1990. Prior to that, payments were made under authority of the Acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California Grant Lands” appropriation.
- /d/ The Federal share of the monies received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM’s Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a, Public Law 102-381, October 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 1376). A share of revenues from the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

- /e/ Amount to Counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to Counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, Counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007. For Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for Land Utilization (LU) lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM prior to transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85%) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,720,807	\$32,265	\$1,753,072
Arizona	5,566,529	104,970	5,671,499
California	2,979,790	100,405	3,080,195
Colorado	1,829,626	48,190	1,877,816
Eastern States	1,550	40	1,590
Idaho	2,215,207	105,770	2,320,977
Montana	1,763,020	51,560	1,814,580
Nevada	25,997,524	260,285	26,257,809
New Mexico	2,228,518	51,635	2,280,153
Oregon	1,178,182	65,075	1,243,257
Utah	2,795,518	73,104	2,868,622
Wyoming	6,120,736	89,774	6,210,510
Total	\$54,397,007	\$983,073	\$55,380,080

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Acts 2009 (Public Law 111-8, March 11, 2009), authorized the BLM to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$34,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$34,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts		10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/			
FY 2007 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	12,978.81	\$2,763,544,611.00	\$—	\$2,759,742,061.00	\$137,965,980.55	\$269,281,961.10	\$—	\$2,352,494,119.35
Direct Sales	15,417.90	117,995,439.40	—	117,995,439.40	4,322,365.72	8,644,731.40	—	105,028,342.28
Clark County CMA	908.52	79,848,275.41	—	79,848,275.41	3,992,362.73	—	7,984,725.54	67,871,187.14
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	—	—	2,159,100.02	—	—	—	2,159,100.02
FY 2007 and Prior Years' Totals	34,422.40	\$3,044,555,075.81	\$71,897,170.00	\$2,971,876,625.83	\$149,875,568.00	\$285,116,409.50	\$7,984,725.54	\$2,528,899,922.79
FY 2008 Activity:								
Direct Sales	10.00	\$475,000.00	\$—	\$475,000.00	\$23,750.00	\$47,500.00	\$—	\$403,750.00
Clark County CMA Sale - November 2007	—	5,626,501.91	—	5,626,501.91	281,325.09	—	562,650.19	4,782,526.63
Auction	15.00	7,800,000.00	—	7,800,000.00	390,000.00	780,000.00	—	6,630,000.00
On-Line Auction April 2007	—	3,802,500.00	—	3,802,500.00	211,250.00	422,500.00	—	3,168,750.00
Sale - May 2008	10.00	8,905,000.00	—	8,905,000.00	445,250.00	890,500.00	—	7,569,250.00
Modified Competitive Sale - June 2008	7.50	2,178,000.00	—	435,600.00	—	—	—	435,600.00
Modified Competitive								
FY 2008 Totals	42.50	\$28,787,001.91	—	\$27,044,601.91	\$1,351,575.09	\$2,140,500.00	\$562,650.19	\$22,989,876.63

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2009 Activity:								
Direct Sales	—	\$472,440.00	\$—	\$472,440.00	\$23,622.00	\$47,244.00	\$—	\$401,574.00
Clark County CMA (7/08–9/08)	—	2,431,305.96	—	2,431,305.96	121,565.30	—	243,130.60	2,066,610.06
Clark County CMA (10/08–12/08)	—	1,500,449.01	—	1,500,449.01	75,022.45	—	150,044.90	1,275,381.66
Clark County CMA (1/09–3/09)	—	2,011,270.83	—	2,011,270.83	100,563.54	—	201,127.08	1,709,580.21
Clark County CMA (4/096–/09)	—	840,181.39	—	840,181.39	42,009.07	—	84,018.14	714,154.18
CMA Annual Lease	—	3,400.00	—	3,400.00	—	—	—	3,400.00
Sale–June 2008 Modified Competitive	—	1,742,450.00	—	1,742,450.00	108,900.00	217,800.00	—	1,415,750.00
Sale–December 2008 Sealed Bid	—	300,000.00	—	300,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	—	255,000.00
Sale–June 2009 On-Line	—	2,127,500.00	—	1,412,500.00	42,000.00	84,000.00	—	1,286,500.00
Mineral Conveyances	—	(200.00)	—	(200.00)	—	—	—	(200.00)
FY 2009 Totals	—	\$11,428,797.19	—	\$10,713,797.19	\$528,682.36	\$379,044.00	\$678,320.72	\$9,127,750.11
Inception to Date Totals	34,464.90	\$3,084,770,874.91	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,009,635,024.93	\$151,755,825.45	\$287,635,953.50	\$9,225,696.45	\$2,561,017,549.53
Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date								\$316,427,807.16
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,877,265,356.69

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

	Expenditures						Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	
Land							
Original Obligation	\$181,355,471.00	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$282,959,748.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	102,787,105.83	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	119,077.43	—	143,547,974.83	\$143,547,974.83
Deobligation of Funds	59,815,635.97	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	861,302.57	—	119,779,780.51	
Transfer of Funds	—	92,136,765.31	105,000.00	—	—	92,241,765.31	92,241,765.31
Outstanding Obligations	18,752,729.20	—	—	879,264.00	—	19,631,993.20	19,631,993.20
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$110,690,752.78	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$131,602,473.47	\$2,857,826.00	\$323,743,134.25	
Disbursements Inception to Date	39,526,235.84	12,888,473.55	3,718,131.11	36,154,953.66	—	92,287,794.16	\$92,287,794.16
Deobligation of Funds	23,811,666.34	11,086,841.28	7,700,742.91	1,618,229.00	2,545,000.00	46,762,479.53	
Transfer of Funds	—	18,656,617.28	37,150,073.03	48,230,268.00	4,925,000.00	108,961,958.31	108,961,958.31
Outstanding Obligations	47,352,850.60	27,761,457.17	15,436,435.98	93,829,290.81	312,826.00	184,692,860.56	184,692,860.56
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$84,819,021.89	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,251,968.46	\$1,465,533.00	\$140,037,288.51	
Disbursements Inception to Date	31,980,199.91	3,358,870.73	1,198,618.03	6,532,853.64	644,648.67	43,715,190.98	\$43,715,190.98
Deobligation of Funds	3,062,045.05	5,770,475.22	2,466,264.60	2,017,613.06	—	13,316,397.93	
Transfer of Funds	—	20,853,936.20	6,473,164.35	18,544,065.91	11,480.00	45,882,646.46	45,882,646.46
Outstanding Obligations	49,776,776.93	4,672,076.21	3,034,460.37	24,701,501.76	820,884.33	83,005,699.60	83,005,699.60
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
Original Obligation	\$297,485,662.11	\$230,988,483.76	\$242,233,720.00	\$182,826,345.00	\$2,745,365.12	\$956,279,575.99	
Disbursements Inception to Date	90,271,987.32	33,782,897.59	138,915,923.91	74,151,844.64	2,571,214.94	339,693,868.40	\$339,693,868.40
Deobligation of Funds	36,176,555.73	299,422.17	3,207,272.70	2,874,192.82	7,246.61	42,564,690.03	
Outstanding Obligations	171,037,119.06	196,906,164.00	100,110,523.39	105,800,307.54	166,903.57	574,021,017.56	574,021,017.56
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>				
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
Original Obligation	\$123,661,920.00	\$17,226,462.00	\$2,851,824.00			\$143,740,206.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	81,304,084.27	6,798,834.89	—			88,102,919.16	\$88,102,919.16
Deobligation of Funds	3,000,000.00	—	—			3,000,000.00	
Outstanding Obligations	39,357,835.73	10,427,627.11	2,851,824.00			52,637,286.84	52,637,286.84
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
Original Obligation	\$58,519,817.63					\$8,519,817.63	
Disbursements Inception to Date	29,395,668.60					29,395,668.60	\$29,395,668.60
Deobligation of Funds	9,891,801.67					9,891,801.67	
Outstanding Obligations	19,232,347.36					19,232,347.36	19,232,347.36

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Expenditures							
Lake Tahoe	<u>Agency Projects</u>		<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>		<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Original Obligation	\$43,294,950.00		\$552,380.56		\$13,121,649.00	\$56,968,979.56	
Disbursements Inception to Date	23,493,108.40		229,531.42		6,498,375.07	30,221,014.89	\$30,221,014.89
Deobligation of Funds	12,059,948.92					12,059,948.92	
Transfer of Funds	133,295,375.13		1,727,852.00		4,717,350.00	139,740,577.13	139,740,577.13
Outstanding Obligations	7,741,892.68		322,849.14		6,623,273.93	14,688,015.75	14,688,015.75
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>						
Original Obligation	\$6,004,324.62					\$6,004,324.62	
Disbursements Inception to Date	3,519,866.94					3,519,866.94	\$3,519,866.94
Deobligation of Funds	53,171.90						
Transfer of Funds	12,502,163.45					12,502,163.45	12,502,163.45
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	2,431,285.78					2,431,285.78	2,431,285.78
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>			
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$72,062,239.26	\$12,174,520.71	\$73,148,397.16	\$23,930,069.90		\$181,315,227.03	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,223,283.64	6,616,658.43	—		43,050,731.67	\$43,050,731.67
Transfer of Funds	7,246,499.00	3,222,039.00	—	—		10,468,538.00	10,468,538.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	—	409.55	372,153.55	—		372,563.10	372,563.10
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$30,604,950.66	\$6,728,788.52	\$66,159,585.18	\$23,930,069.90		\$127,423,394.26	
Project Costs/Transfers— Inception to Date							\$2,174,045,748.04
BLM OPERATING COSTS	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Contracts</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Prior Years’ Disbursements and Obligations	\$15,735,898.06	\$510,482.96	\$22,198,379.36	\$60,350.74	\$2,063,996.76	\$40,569,107.88	\$40,569,107.88
Disbursements and Obligations—FY2008	3,478,758.29	96,006.69	2,306,525.90		1,226,953.05	7,108,243.93	7,108,243.93
Disbursements and Obligations—FY2009						5,734,191.63	5,734,191.63
Transfer of Funds			111,814.00			111,814.00	111,814.00
Operating Costs—Inception to Date	\$19,214,656.35	\$606,489.65	\$24,616,719.26	\$60,350.74	\$3,290,949.81	\$53,523,357.44	\$53,523,357.44
Total Funds Available from Page 2							\$2,877,265,356.69
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers Inception to Date							\$(2,227,569,105.48)
Total Available							\$649,696,251.21

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—concluded**

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and click on Financial Reports.
FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30).
CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.
PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning.

/a/ These 5 percent and 10 percent payments are not made until the purchase price is paid in full.

/b/ Earmarked Funds' Balances available for Task Orders is included in the Total Available.

Source: Prepared by the National Operations Center. For information on the report's content, call (303) 236-9359.

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

	Total Funds Collected /a/	Distribution of Funds Collected		Total Distribution Amount
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>Sales /b/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	5,400.00	5,184.00	216.00	5,400.00
Oregon	9,340.00	8,966.40	373.60	9,340.00
South Dakota	47,051.49	45,169.43	1,882.06	47,051.49
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	297,790.00	285,878.40	11,911.60	297,790.00
Wyoming	243,000.00	233,280.00	9,720.00	243,000.00
Total	\$602,581.49	\$578,478.23	\$24,103.26	\$602,581.49
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	678,000.00	650,880.00	27,120.00	678,000.00
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$678,000.00	\$650,880.00	\$27,120.00	\$678,000.00

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

	Total Funds Collected /a/	Distribution of Funds Collected		Total Distribution Amount
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>State Total /d/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	678,000.00	650,880.00	27,120.00	678,000.00
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	5,400.00	5,184.00	216.00	5,400.00
Oregon	9,340.00	8,966.40	373.60	9,340.00
South Dakota	47,051.49	45,169.43	1,882.06	47,051.49
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	297,790.00	285,878.40	11,911.60	297,790.00
Wyoming	243,000.00	233,280.00	9,720.00	243,000.00
Grand Total	\$1,280,581.49	\$1,229,358.23	\$51,223.26	\$1,280,581.49

INTEREST ACQUIRED

	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Acquisitions /e/</u>						
Total	45	\$17,317,520	14,500.96	11	\$1,279,394	890.41

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

- Note: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately owned lands lying within the boundary of federally designated areas, as well as other privately owned lands having exceptional scientific, natural, historical, cultural, or recreational resource value. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds (purchase money or cash equalization payment) received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands is deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands are distributed to any trust funds of the State.
- /a/ Total Funds Collected is purchase money that includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash equalization payments are sometimes collected or made by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /d/ State Total includes Sales and Exchanges.
- /e/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid In Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Total
Alabama	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Colorado	4	4	29	3	6	9	0	55
Kentucky	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	7
Montana	1	2	16	2	0	9	0	30
New Mexico	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	11
North Dakota	2	3	4	1	0	5	0	15
Oklahoma	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	9
Utah	1	2	71	0	0	1	0	75
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wyoming	7	24	32	1	0	27	0	91
Total	21	41	154	8	10	63	2	299

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

Note: Statistics for issuance and categories of Federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

- /a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to diligently develop the lease by producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10thtenth year of the lease.
- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a Federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement can be met by actual production from the lease during the year or by a cumulative production for the most recent year and the two immediately preceding years of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere with in a logical mining unit (LMU) can be used to comply with the requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal from an individual Federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined on the basis of the based upon the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than for just a singular Federal coal lease. Similar to a singular Federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities can be based on the production for the current year or based onor upon production for the current year and the previous 2two years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement can be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty can be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted by due do strikes, the elements, or casualties that are attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ These leases have not produced commercial quantities of coal, have not paid advance royalty in lieu of continued operation, and have not been suspended.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) outdoor recreation program is aimed at sustaining healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast and diverse landscapes of the Western States from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forests of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain States. In addition, in the Eastern States, the BLM provides recreational opportunities in settings such as the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) in Virginia. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5—Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area.

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM focuses on its primary niche: providing resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors' freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities is promoted as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreational experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or wish to utilize public lands for events, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System* (RMIS) database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from RMIS and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by State; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by State and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

In addition, special reports have been prepared to analyze the primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife on public lands. Primary benefits include both consumptive (hunting and fishing) and nonconsumptive (wildlife viewing) recreational use. These activities produce secondary benefits to local community businesses from equipment sales, services, food, lodging, and transportation, as well as to State wildlife agencies that manage the animal populations. These benefits related to fish and wildlife, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies, are derived for BLM lands from Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis and are portrayed in Tables 4-4 through 4-6. Table 4-4 presents estimated fishing and related expenditures data by State; Table 4-5 presents the estimated hunting and related expenditures data by State; and Table 4-6 presents estimated wildlife viewing and related expenditures data by State.

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska	316	234	292	771	0	0	0	0	608	1,005
Arizona	1,929	6,680	1,184	1,551	2,305	3,802	15	25	5,433	12,058
California	4,419	11,991	4,756	3,990	0	0	229	52	9,404	16,033
Colorado	2,214	1,194	2,672	3,442	0	0	690	126	5,576	4,762
Eastern States	24	5	0	0	0	0	69	11	93	16
Idaho	2,496	1,386	3,903	3,445	0	0	80	28	6,479	4,859
Montana	1,541	1,400	3,054	2,569	0	0	1	0	4,596	3,969
Nevada	1,987	1,404	3,384	2,902	0	0	20	5	5,391	4,311
New Mexico	1,053	531	1,205	1,317	0	0	0	10	2,258	1,858
Oregon	3,323	2,408	5,146	5,134	19	26	204	153	8,692	7,721
Utah	3,754	2,175	2,691	2,573	25	9	41	59	6,511	4,816
Wyoming	1,115	742	1,161	1,036	0	0	41	14	2,317	1,792
Total	24,171	30,150	29,448	28,730	2,349	3,837	1,390	483	57,358	63,200

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use, but that do not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation lease sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2009).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	4,458	7.05	234	0.37	21,246	33.62	25,938	41.04
Non-Motorized Travel	645	1.02	151	0.24	5,481	8.67	6,277	9.93
Off-Highway Travel	468	0.74	80	0.13	6,717	10.63	7,265	11.50
Driving For Pleasure	154	0.24	2	0.00	2,541	4.02	2,697	4.26
Viewing Public Land Resources	272	0.43	59	0.09	2,623	4.15	2,954	4.67
Interpretation and Education	132	0.21	170	0.27	1,035	1.64	1,337	2.12
Hunting	43	0.07	33	0.05	5,163	8.17	5,239	8.29
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	297	0.47	448	0.71	3,510	5.55	4,255	6.73

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	330	0.52	44	0.07	1,126	1.79	1,500	2.38
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	113	0.18	186	0.29	1,957	3.10	2,256	3.57
Fishing	417	0.66	22	0.04	1,837	2.91	2,276	3.61
Swimming and Other Water Activities	141	0.22	2	0.00	522	0.83	665	1.05
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	9	0.01	5	0.01	186	0.29	200	0.31
Other Winter Activities	34	0.05	6	0.01	301	0.48	341	0.54
Total	7,513	11.87%	1,442	2.28%	54,245	85.85%	63,200	100.00%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

- Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Types of recreational activities and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and non-fee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 87 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.
- /a/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.
- /b/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.
- /c/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.
- /d/ Visitor days occurring at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2009).

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Leases /f/	Federal Interagency Pass /g/	
Alaska	0	5,630	0	101	0	29	\$258,099
Arizona	0	25,895	16,132	193	15	924	1,446,669
California	1,021	13,600	91,624	584	0	596	5,314,179
Colorado	6,378	32,508	0	464	0	545	563,091
Eastern States	0	0	0	10	0	21	274,062
Idaho	1,300	22,823	0	145	0	544	780,176
Montana	0	49,486	2,123	423	0	455	403,817
Nevada	306,541	11,741	5,044	251	0	3,718	2,547,816
New Mexico	14,724	60,244	181	214	0	1,578	445,378
Oregon	100,779	66,500	0	302	0	5,138	2,506,704
Utah	0	35,811	83,118	550	0	368	2,865,576
Wyoming	8,535	4,715	0	287	1	796	199,494
Total Permits	439,278	328,953	198,222	3,524	16	14,712	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$2,023,057	\$3,641,906	\$6,961,027	\$4,292,060	\$378,313	\$308,698	\$17,605,061
Other Revenue /i/							\$928,751
Total Revenue /j/							\$18,533,812

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some Visitor Centers or Interpretive Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals of cabins, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, IPODs, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretative auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2009 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist of only the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5, Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations.
- /g/ The Federal Interagency Pass—America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at Federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

/h/	The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
/i/	Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Cost Recovery, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
/j/	The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.
Source:	The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2009) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2009).

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	74,000	17,634	162,000	40,873	\$740	\$37,511,427	\$86,944,095	\$124,455,523
Arizona	365,000	14,856	118,000	7,198	743	13,462,540	6,523,063	19,985,603
California	953,000	13,342	652,000	27,384	1,390	22,597,018	46,379,608	68,976,626
Colorado	527,000	44,479	357,000	26,989	811	43,957,664	26,672,981	70,630,646
Idaho	220,000	17,600	240,000	27,840	804	17,242,914	27,275,155	44,518,069
Montana	166,000	1,278	213,000	10,735	738	1,150,520	9,662,855	10,813,376
Nevada	117,000	14,063	46,000	10,566	924	15,844,778	11,904,596	27,749,374
New Mexico	168,000	19,152	165,000	10,841	1,003	23,407,373	13,249,146	36,656,519
Oregon	277,000	13,850	381,000	38,024	858	14,484,905	39,766,869	54,251,773
Utah	307,000	921	158,000	53,657	973	1,091,799	63,607,472	64,699,272
Washington	367,000	440	306,000	918	951	652,590	1,360,305	2,012,895
Wyoming	125,000	1,500	127,000	8,890	2,572	4,702,613	27,870,820	32,573,432
Total	3,666,000	159,115	2,925,000	263,915	—	\$196,106,141	\$361,216,965	\$557,323,108

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Anglers include both sportspersons who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (e.g., the Great Lakes, freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, or saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 6, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) implicit price deflator from the Survey of Current Business NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2009.

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009 /a/

State /b/	Total Hunters (Statewide)	Estimated Hunters /d/	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/
	/c/	(BLM)		
Alaska	71,000	9,689	\$1,711	\$20,207,013
Arizona	159,000	26,533	/e/ 2,007	64,920,756
California	281,000	41,888		108,750,019
Colorado	259,000	32,399		67,015,490
Idaho	187,000	41,007		66,590,486
Montana	197,000	16,769	1,563	31,953,024
Nevada	63,000	42,174		99,266,651
New Mexico	99,000	17,143	1,662	34,725,003
North Dakota	128,000	172	1,931 1,000	209,085
Oregon	237,000	60,043	1,437	105,150,000
South Dakota	171,000	2,378	1,079	3,127,252
Utah	166,000	69,345	1,586	134,093,211
Washington	182,000	1,814	1,696	3,750,384
Wyoming	102,000	29,058	1,302	46,119,274
Total	2,302,000	390,412		\$785,877,648

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Hunters include both sportspersons who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (e.g., big game, small game, migratory bird, or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2009.

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009 /a/

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/
Alaska	496,000	67,687	\$786	\$64,821,273
Arizona	1,277,000	213,095	803	208,510,839
California	6,270,000	934,645	758	863,030,307
Colorado	1,819,000	227,547	795	220,422,014
Idaho	754,000	165,345	321	64,593,539
Montana	755,000	64,265	319	25,027,082
Nevada	686,000	459,225	1,109	620,872,786
New Mexico	787,000	136,282	365	60,583,303
North Dakota	39,000	52	211	13,445
Oregon	1,484,000	375,968	547	250,471,141
South Dakota	432,000	6,007	371	2,714,392
Utah	877,000	366,360	336	149,852,030
Washington	2,331,000	23,236	718	20,346,053
Wyoming	643,000	183,181	714	159,498,961
Total	18,650,000	3,222,895	—	\$2,710,757,165

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Wildlife watchers, including sportspersons, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (e.g., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 33, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2009 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2009.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands encompass some of the last, great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act (1906), the Wilderness Act (1964), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (2009).

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, and recreational values. Some of these designations, including National Conservation Areas and National Monuments, require Congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. Over the past 30 years, beginning with the designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have been given protective designations either by an Act of Congress or by Presidential Proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the National Landscape Conservation System with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas and similar designations, Wilderness, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, and Conservation Lands of the California Desert. Taken together, there are more than 886 BLM units encompassing more than 27 million acres of public land.

This system is a new model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

The following tables provide statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

On all of America's public lands, the BLM, in addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are portrayed in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, b, and c. Land acquisition through exchange, purchase, easement, or donation pursuant to Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress is an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating Federal, State, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9. The BLM, other Federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention; Eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Table 5-9 shows specific acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels. For additional information, visit the SNPLMA Web site at <http://www.blm.gov/snplma>.

Table 5-10. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. This table illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of the program's success.

Tables 5-12 and 5-13. The BLM administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the Act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public through the adoption program. Tables 5-12 and 5-13 portray wild horse and burro populations, removals, and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried more than 19.4 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 306,399 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and National Natural Landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present Areas of Critical Environmental Concern managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands having Special Management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	16	4,819,263	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,661,796 /b/	
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,208	0
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Piedras Blancas Historic /c/ Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	19	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse /d/ Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /e/	Congressional	224	8,699,927	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	570	13,003,015	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,002,016	2,425 /f/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	5,342
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	3	0	664
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542 /g/	0
Total		914	32,620,651	8,431

/a/ The total acres figure includes double-counted acres. The Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (e.g., Wilderness Areas within a National Monument or National Conservation Area), the NLCS provides for special management prescriptions on approximately 25 million acres of public land.

/b/ The total BLM acres for National Conservation Areas has changed drastically because we lost one area/unit containing over 10 million acres.

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—concluded**

- /c/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.
- /d/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226. One hundred and twenty-six (126) total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.
- /e/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /f/ The total may not appear correct because the number was rounded after addition.
- /g/ The acres in this unit has increased by 70 due to updated GIS data.

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

Unit Name—State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	70,900	0	1,444	72,344
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	1,017,200	23,205	7,920	1,048,325
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,398	299 /b/	128,697	54,741	5,181	188,619
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	486,600	3,900	5,900	496,400
California Coastal—California	607	0	607	0	0	607
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California	94,055	83,073 /c/	177,128	45,889 /d/	57,054 /e/	280,071
Carrizo Plain—California	207,237	0	204,237	9,309	30,266	244,439
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	163,892	400	164,292	0	18,530	182,918
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,693	462,832 /f/	737,525	7,950	6,851	752,326
Pompeys Pillar—Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks —Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks —New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Prehistoric Trackways—New Mexico	5,255 /g/	0	5,255	0	0	5,255
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	53,829	52 /h/	53,881	0	32,117	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,866,331	153	1,866,484	0	13,977	1,880,328
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,819,263	755,262	5,571,525	197,713	262,395	6,031,398

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—concluded**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ Forest Service (60,073 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation; 23,000 acres).

/d/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.

/e/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

/f/ National Park Service.

/g/ Designated via Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title 1 – Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

/h/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495	0	55,495	0	2,505	58,000
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	0	1,720	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
King Range—California	56,167	0	56,167	0	6,320	62,487
Dominguez - Escalante—Colorado	212,074	0	212,074	0	0	212,074
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	0	62,844	0	2,225	65,069
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	122,929	0	122,929	0	1,236	124,165
Snake River Birds of Prey—Idaho	469,074	/a/	/b/	41,458	72,919	585,067
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	198,065	1,616 0	470,690 198,065	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—NV/CA	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais—New Mexico	227,100	/c/	229,600	0	34,705	264,305
Fort Stanton—Snowy River Cave—NM	24,977	2,500 0	24,977	0	2,981	27,958
Beaver Dam Wash—Utah	68,280	0	68,280	0	9,625	77,905
Red Cliffs—Utah	44,825	0	44,825	0	16,397	61,222
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,661,796	4,116	3,665,912	60,839	167,074	3,893,825

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA).

/b/ Totals do not include 9,572 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.
-concluded

/c/ In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Unit Name—State	BLM— Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area —Oregon	428,208	0	428,208	0	67,921	496,129
White Mountains National Recreation Area—Alaska	998,702	0	998,702	0	166	998,868
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area—Oregon	100		100	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve —California	7,542	0	7,542	0	0	7,542
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area —California		0	19	0	0	19
Jupiter Inlet Light Station Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	63	0	0	63
	19					
Total	1,434,634	0	1,434,634	0	68,087	1,502, 721

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip Field Office	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Tucson Field Office	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Safford Field Office	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Yuma Field Office	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Lake Havasu Field Office	14,630
Fishhooks	Safford Field Office	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Lake Havasu Field Office	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip Field Office	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix Field Office	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip Field Office	14,650
Mount Nutt	Kingman Field Office	28,080
Mount Tipton	Kingman Field Office	31,380
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip Field Office	7,880
Mount Wilson	Kingman Field Office	23,900
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needles Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (20,000 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip Field Office	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford Field Office	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford Field Office	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix Field Office	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix Field Office	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	60,100
Swansea	Lake Havasu Field Office	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix Field Office	34,400
Tres Alamos	Kingman Field Office	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma Field Office	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Kingman Field Office	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Kingman Field Office	38,944
Warm Springs	Kingman Field Office	112,400
White Canyon	Tucson Field Office	5,790
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,397,106
California		
Aqua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	Palm Springs Field Office	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,296
Cedar Roughs	Ukiah Field Office	6,387

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,383
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,669
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Bishop Field Office	31,079
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,121
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,046
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075
Ishi	Ukiah District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,960
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,599
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,034
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,243
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	163,731
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	50,960
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,796
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountain	Barstow Field Office	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rock and Islands	Arcata Field Office	11
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Geronio Additions	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,807
Santa Rosa Additions	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,612
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	187,846
South Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,473
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,209
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountain	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	8,433
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (87 areas)		3,835,785
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 acres in Utah)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Dominquez Canyon	Dominquez Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Uncompahgre Field Office	48,115
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (5 areas) /a/		205,888
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River/No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (7 areas)		517,362

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,066
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,618
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,299
Fortifications Range	Ely Field Office	30,539
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,465
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
LaMadre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,867
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,234
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,716
Mt. Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mt. Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mt. Irish	Ely Field Office	28,274
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,576

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,764
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,249
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (45 areas)		2,055,005
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,305
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
Sabinosa	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		166,658
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Lower White River	Prineville District Office	1,063
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District Office	29,301
Soda Mountain	Cascade Siskiyou NM	24,112
Spring Basin	Prineville District Office	6,382
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,167
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		247,723

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City District	3,667
Bear Trap Canyon	St George Field Office	40
Black Ridge	St George Field Office	13,108
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake District Office	101,400
Cottonwood Canyon	St George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St George Field Office	0,648
Deep Creek	St George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St George Field Office	453
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
Red Butte	St George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (18 areas)		260,913
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (224 designated areas) /b/		8,699,927

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one State.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	478,700
Arizona	2	59,462
California	70	825,997
Colorado	54	548,023
Idaho	66	655,582
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	58	958,751
Oregon	88	2,659,578
Utah	86	3,234,465
Washington	1	5,636
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	570	13,003,015

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**(Listed In Order of Designation)**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Upper Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
–continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
North Fork Crooked Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon Oregon	11.90 	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50	20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
–continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
John Day (South Fork)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			0.50	0.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	2,780

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
–continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,360
Amargosa	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California	7.90	12.10	6.30	26.3	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California			4.10	4.10	
Battle Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	24.10			24.10	
Big Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	33.40			33.40	
Bruneau River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	39.00		0.50	39.50	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	2.60			2.60	
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	13.70			13.70	
Dickshooter Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	9.50			9.50	

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
–continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Duncan Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.90			0.90	
Jarbridge Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	28.20			28.20	
Little Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	12.40			12.40	
North Fork Owyee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	15.00		4.00	19.00	
Owyee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	65.60			65.60	
Red Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	4.90			4.90	
Sheep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	25.80			25.80	
South Fork Owyee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	31.00		0.40	31.40	
West Fork Bruneau	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.40			0.40	
Wickahoney Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	1.60			1.60	
Fish Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon			0.1	0.10	
South Fork Clackamas	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon		0.60		0.60	
Beartrap Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.10			0.10	

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
–concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	5.00			5.00	
Goose Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.40			0.40	
Kolob Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	3.10			3.10	
LaVerkin Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	7.60			7.60	
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah		0.10		0.10	
North Fork Virginia River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.50			0.50	
Oak Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.00			1.00	
Shunes Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.80			0.80	
Smith Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.30			1.30	
Willis Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.30			0.30	
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (69)			1,525.10	354.20	545.60	2,424.90	1,002,016

Note: There are minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques, or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and State lands are excluded within designated river corridors or areas when making mileage and acreage calculations.

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista de Anza	Historic	Arizona, California	103
California	Historic	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis and Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	369
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	498
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Subtotal—Historic Trails (10)			5, 342
Arizona	Scenic	Arizona	31
Continental Divide	Scenic	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	233
Pacific Northwest	Scenic	Washington	9
Potomac Heritage	Scenic	Maryland	2
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			664
Total			6,006

Note: National Recreation Trails are shown in Table 5-16.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
California	1	128	\$543,000	\$/c/
New Mexico	1	2,150	8,602,000	0
Total	2	2,278	\$9,145,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /d/</u>				
Colorado	1	562	\$2,989,000	\$28,000
Oregon	2	1,124	115,000	17,500
Utah	2	1,156	1,968,898	0
Total	5	2,842	\$5,072,898	\$45,500
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Colorado /e/	1	40	\$250,000	\$0
Idaho /f/	2	605	1,037,000	0
Total	3	645	\$1,287,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only) /b/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals only) /c/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
Idaho /f/	1	80	\$0	\$0
Total	1	80	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	11	5,845	\$15,504,898	\$45,500

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

Note: Federal lands administered by the BLM patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

- /a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the Federal lands and the Non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges are *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /c/ Cash equalization payments are to remain in escrow until Non-Federal lands are acquired by the United States in Fiscal Year 2010.
- /d/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) are subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /e/ Colorado: Pitkin County Land Exchange Act of December 1, 2006 (Public Law 109-377; 120 Stat. 2660).
- /f/ Idaho: Idaho Land Enhancement Act of November 27, 2006 (Public Law 109-372; 120 Stat. 2645).

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
Colorado	1	236	\$2,358,000	\$0
New Mexico	1	9,981	7,999,000	0
Total	2	10,217	\$10,357,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
Idaho /d/	1	7,655	\$21,129,000	\$0
New Mexico	1	233	98,000	0
Utah	2	1,684	1,969,808	819
Total	4	9,572	\$23,196,808	\$819
<u>Act of Congress</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only) /b/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals only) /c/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	6	19,789	\$33,553,808	\$819

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756) and various Acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States to equalize the value of the Federal lands and the Non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges are *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) are subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/d/ Idaho: Idaho Land Enhancement Act of November 27, 2006 (Public Law 1098-372; 120 Stat. 2645).

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation						
State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	6	202,000	260.00	1	176,000	130.43
California	0	4,383,640	4,259.06	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	880,000	110.00	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	371,920	516.31	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	2,550,000	919.92	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	2	1,680,460	1,116.05	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	\$10,068,020	7,181.34	1	\$176,000	130.43
<u>Non LWCF /b/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	24	2,311,500	4,389.39	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	6	0	40.18
Montana	0	0	0	1	0	4.00
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	460,000	50.23	2	3,394	2.30
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	\$2,771,500	4,439.62	9	\$3,394	46.48

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–continued**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation–concluded

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase–continued</u>						
SNPLMA /c/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /d/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	2,910,000	640.00	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	1,100,000	713.50
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1,568,000	2,240.00	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	\$4,478,000	2,880.00	1	\$1,100,000	713.50
Total Purchases	45	\$17,317,520	14,500.96	11	\$1,279,394	890.41
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Donation</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	47	9,933,692	6,862.72	2	50,500	4.13
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	1,000	12.52
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	10,000	2.50	0	0	0

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation–concluded

Interest Acquired

	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Donation–continued</u>						
North Dakota	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Oregon	1	775,000	16.76	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	\$10,718,692	6,881.98	2	\$51,500	16.65
Grand Total	94	\$28,036,212	21,382.94	13	\$1,330,894	907.06

/a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).

/b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).

/c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

/d/ Funding from Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2009**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2009 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2009 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2009
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	9	10	\$10,239,022
Capital Improvements	10	6	8,246,129
Conservation Initiatives	0	9	7,655,107
Environmentally Sensitive Land			
Acquisitions	7	2	13,066,000
Hazardous Fuels and Fire			
Prevention	0	12	11,393,140
Eastern Nevada Landscape			
Restoration	0	4	1,931,721
Multispecies Habitat			
Conservation			
Plans	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act	16	24	31,778,975
Projects			
Total	42	67	\$84,310,094
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			10,000,000
Pre-Proposal Planning (PPP)			0
Lake Tahoe Reserve			30,000,000
Budget Reallocation (BRA)			15,892,100
Grand Total Approved			\$140,202,194

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a Special Account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The Special Account is not allocated as part of the Federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

Special Account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA Special Account include the following:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded**

- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and other areas administered by the BLM in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Development and implantation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountain Range.
- Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects including, but not limited to: fire management, fuels, forest, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds on Federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the Act.

/b/ All Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 2009 received final approval and budget authority in Rounds 1–9. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2009 included the approval of Round (9a) projects (Lake Tahoe Restoration projects) and Round 10 projects.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Land Disposal (1999-2009)

	1999–2008		1999–2009	
	Total	Average/Year	2009	Total
Acres Sold	34,998	3,499.8	17.5	35,015.5
Number of Parcels Sold	596	59.6	5	601
Gross Sales Revenue	\$2,996,762,228	\$299,676,223	\$1,902,500	\$2,998,664,728

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999-2009)

	1999-2008	2009	Total
Acres Acquired (excluding terminated projects)	50,239	2,058	52,297

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Land disposal has taken place within a specific boundary within the Las Vegas Valley. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA Special Account that were generated by land sales in Las Vegas.

Table 5-11. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of Public Land Statistics.

Table 5-12. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2009

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	390	1,967	2,357
California	4,057	895	4,952
Colorado	772	0	772
Idaho	913	0	913
Montana	195	0	195
Nevada	16,642	819	17,461
New Mexico	114	0	114
Oregon	2,508	15	2,523
Utah	2,495	142	2,637
Wyoming	5,016	0	5,016
Total	33,102	3,838	36,940

Note: Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than on September 30, to precede the foaling period in horses.

Table 5-13. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State /b/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed /a/	
	FY 1971–FY 2008 /c/		FY 2009		FY 2009	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Arizona	3,459	3,019	55	28	0	78
California /b/	18,462	6,601	226	90	392	372
Colorado	6,883	844	132	12	263	0
Eastern States /b/	59,069	14,855	1,254	82	0	0
Idaho	4,201	293	75	0	205	0
Montana /b/	9,947	1,314	61	1	57	0
Nevada	4,131	307	94	5	2,158	2
New Mexico /b/	21,432	4,129	741	32	0	0
Oregon /b/	13,701	1,332	163	0	874	0
Utah	5,899	509	167	11	1,223	0
Wyoming /b/	16,544	1,150	125	7	789	0
National Program Office /b/	21,454	1,300	104	9	0	0
Total	185,182	35,653	3,197	277	5,961	452
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2008 /c/:			220,835			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2009:			3,474			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2009 /a/:			6,413			

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Removal numbers include 90 animals removed from Forest Service territories; 20 in California; 5 in Montana; 1 in Nevada; and 62 in Oregon.

/b/ Prior to 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic State, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, adoptions were reported by the BLM Administrative State. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers, Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada, are reported under the National Program Office. California administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River and the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming administers the program in Nebraska.

/c/ The adoption numbers have been adjusted downward to account for animals that have been returned to BLM and have been re-adopted. These adjustments have been made since 2004 to account for the 300 to 500 adopted animals that are returned to BLM annually.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Permits Issued or In Effect /a/
Alaska	6,139	70	9
Arizona	23,273	339	71
California	64,199	Study/Management	115
Colorado	99,336	1,862	84
Eastern States	170	1	0
Idaho	64,481	281	59
Montana	38,138	113	42
Nevada	120,696	2,013	57
New Mexico	68,995	857	91
Oregon	51,369	447	35
Utah	219,760	1,997	91
Wyoming	83,105	1,444	85
Total for Fiscal Year 2009	839,661	10,025	739
TOTAL TO DATE	20,288,028	316,424	

/a/ Does not include permits for paleontological collecting. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so total to date is not shown.

Table 5-15. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	48	8,320,332
Arizona	55	689,494
California	163	4,713,068
Colorado	72	669,200
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	100	588,648
Montana	55	356,065
Nevada	53	1,459,865
New Mexico	149	590,727
Oregon	182	895,601
–Washington	15	14,931
Utah	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
Total	990	20,262,268

Note: Number and acreage changes resulted from additional areas being designated and from reinventory efforts that had a significant effect.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	990	20,262,268	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	192	502,748	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	741		

/a/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by State or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/b/ The acreage for Globally Important Bird Areas is also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.

/c/ There are 741 caves that have been designated as significant; however, many other known caves exist that have not been designated as significant.

Source: Information concerning Significant Caves comes from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) stewardship role, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2009 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies.

Nationally, 2009, much like 2008 had been, was a departure from the intense fire seasons the Nation experienced in 2006 and 2007. The total acres burned by wildland fires in 2009, although up from the previous year, remained below the 10-year average. BLM acres-burned amounted to just 241,956 in 2009, slightly more than burned in 2008. Acres burned on non-BLM land (fires which started on BLM lands but burned onto adjacent lands) amounted to 1,072,215 acres, up from 640,671 acres the previous year. The large majority of BLM fires occurred on non-forested brush lands.

BLM and BLM-protected lands in Alaska were hardest hit in 2009, with 766,956 acres in these categories burned in wildland fires. Some of this high acreage can be attributed to new management strategies where some fires are managed to achieve natural resource benefits with limited suppression action except when lives or property are threatened. With the exception of Alaska, most lower-48 States experienced relatively quiet fire seasons, with New Mexico, California, and Utah having the most acres burned at 170,878 acres, 132,470 acres, and 78,350 acres, respectively. Nationally, except for Alaska, fire occurrence was down largely because of fewer dry lightning storms and moister fuels.

Table 6-2 identifies the major type of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM implements its new Asset Management Plan (AMP), which was developed in 2006, it will begin compiling a list of real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that is no longer critical to the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost-effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal. The AMP provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities, such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production.

In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases came from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased due to enforcement actions taken by both State and Federal law enforcement agencies. However, highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years.

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type****Force Account Protection**

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest (a)		Noncommercial Forest (b)		Nonforest Watershed (c)		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	5	0	5	0	0	0	9,453	7,233	5	0	9,458	7,233
Arizona	128	24	64	88	5	1	5	29	1,245	744	1,255	774
California	95	99	56	138	0	3	1,585	112	421	105,711	2,006	105,826
Colorado	357	19	347	29	2	0	2,632	453	1,589	97	4,223	550
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	110	42	49	103	0	0	101	1	7,546	3,264	7,647	3,265
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	43	37	62	18	0	0	419	1,149	640	14,896	1,059	16,045
Nevada	329	43	269	103	0	0	12,138	4	13,453	836	25,591	840
New Mexico	122	11	80	53	1	0	1,624	8	44,464	21,308	46,089	21,316
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	159	23	141	41	74	82	3,061	16,429	2,229	890	5,364	17,401
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	276	46	259	63	5	0	2,114	1,516	31,809	28,545	33,928	30,061
Washington	10	0	6	4	33	14	0	0	8	1	41	15
Wyoming	69	45	74	40	3	1	65	271	121	149	189	421
Total	1,703	389	1,412	680	123	101	33,197	27,205	103,530	176,441	136,850	203,747

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009—continued**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type**

State	Contract Protection											
	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest (a)		Noncommercial Forest (b)		Nonforest Watershed (c)		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	16	102	62	56	0	1	82,423	665,328	1,030	1,483	83,453	666,812
Arizona	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
California	60	30	33	57	4,862	0	44	1,417	645	17,670	5,551	19,087
Colorado	26	103	92	37	1,973	95	1,560	5,193	3,628	450	7,161	5,738
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	85	23	17	91	5	36	352	38	1,387	1,735	1,744	1,809
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	67	58	20	386	3	6	541	0	214	392	758
Nevada	6	59	38	27	0	0	1	88	0	2,379	1	2,467
New Mexico	26	70	38	58	0	0	3	8	1,372	102,090	1,375	102,098
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	82	29	50	61	159	468	2	13	4	19	165	500
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	52	106	118	40	0	0	272	13,254	45	790	317	14,044
Washington	15	0	13	2	147	9,461	21	2	4,779	44,313	4,947	53,776
Wyoming	5	21	13	13	0	0	0	876	0	502	0	1,378
Total	386	611	532	465	7,532	10,064	84,684	686,759	12,890	171,645	105,106	868,468
Grand Total	2,089	1,000	1,944	1,145	7,655	10,165	117,881	713,964	116,420	348,086	241,956	1,072,215

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009–concluded

Note: Non-BLM includes other Federal lands, as well as State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

/a/ Land producing, or capable of producing, wood products such as sawtimber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.

/b/ Land not capable of yielding wood products, or commercial forestland withdrawn from timber use.

/c/ Land that has never supported forests or that has been developed for nonforest use.

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS).

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF MARCH 8, 2010

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	521	51	107	28 /a/	2,442	16 /a/
Arizona	322	102 /b/	269	1,591 /a/	727	2
California	663	72 /b/	369	4,579	2,252	195
Colorado	335	54	356	4,092	1,163	26
Eastern States	22	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	396	42	265	8,383	3,796	50
Montana	352	44	263	3,424	320	33 /c/
National Interagency Fire Center	24	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	285	57	106	10,656	410	11
New Mexico	201 /a/	12	79	4,871 /a/	139 /a/	0
Eastern Oregon	424 /b/	59 /b/	263 /d/	9,428	734	28 /a/
Western Oregon	594 /a/	66	167 /d/	14,445	466	410
Utah	583	56	342	7,648	2,376 /a/	17 /a/
Wyoming	133	31	76	3,904	30 /a/	37
Total	4,855	650	2,663	73,049	14,855	825

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF MARCH 8, 2010—concluded

- /a/ Data anomalies in last year's *Public Land Statistics 2008* report were due to discrepancies in the criteria used to extract the data.
- /b/ Removal of assets for which the BLM does not have jurisdiction or maintenance responsibility.
- /c/ Construction of new assets.
- /d/ Change in determination of Eastern vs. Western Oregon.

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2009 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2009 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>			
		<i>Id/</i>			
Alaska	100	94	2	18	2
Arizona	647	640	16	8	0
California /h/ /i/	1,234	883	13	32	0
Colorado	247	151	25	134	16
Eastern States	2	1	1	1	1
Idaho	514	469	66	27	0
Montana	100	62	50	26	0
Nevada	602	515	261	199	0
New Mexico	151	146	19	13	2
Oregon	412	410	3	11	0
Utah	232	63	35	64	1
Washington	24	21	2	0	0
Wyoming	17	7	0	1	0
Total	4,282	3,462	493	534	22

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2009—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2009.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2009 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Action Planned designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California include oil spills.
- /i/ No data was submitted by California for 2009.

GLOSSARY

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):

Areas where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas, or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands:

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

Administrative site:

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State:

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. See inside back cover for a complete list of State Offices and the respective areas of responsibility for each office.

Allocation of receipts:

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported as required or specified by law.

ANCSA:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

Animal unit:

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Application:

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Archaeological and historical site:

A site that contains either objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrant special protection.

AUM (Animal Unit Month):

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of 1 month.

Big game habitat:

Habitat areas used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Includes both motorized and nonmotorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other nonmotorized boats such as rowboats.

Bonus:

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral survey:

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See Endangered species and Threatened species.)

Carey Acts:

The Acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

CCF:

Hundred cubic feet. 100 units of true volume that measures 1 x 1 x 1 foot or its equivalent. This is the standard unit of measurement for Bureau of Land Management timber sales. Does not include bark or air volume.

Ceded Indian lands:

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part or all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; or, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

Chaining:

Vegetation removal that is accomplished by hooking a large anchor chain between two bulldozers; as the dozers move through the vegetation, the vegetation is knocked to the ground. Chaining kills a large percentage of the vegetation, and is often followed a year or two later by burning or seeding.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Color-of-Title Act:

The Act of December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this Act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for a period of more than 20 years.

Color-of-title entry:

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

Competitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive leasing.)

Concession leases:

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public lands to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period; these leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the Bureau of Land Management and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands or related waters.

Contract fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau of Land Management.

Crossing permit:

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

Cultural resources:

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

Disposition:

A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Eastern States:

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Early seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between zero and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in "poor" condition.

Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:

Any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See Candidate species and Threatened species.)

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or a final entry.

Ephemeral streams:

Stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

Exchange:

A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exchange lease (coal):

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Field examination:

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

Fire suppression:

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting at the time the fire is discovered.

Fishable stream:

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

Fishing:

Includes fishing from the shore and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

FLPMA:

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management.

Force account fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

Free-use permit:

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBA):

A network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. IBAs are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. IBAs help ensure species' survival.

GDP (gross domestic product):

The total value of all goods and services produced within an economy during a specified period.

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-fee year:

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

Grazing lease:

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing lease lands:

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

Grazing permit:

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Habitat disking and chaining:

Involves use of heavy equipment to remove undesirable vegetation such as juniper trees (chaining) and sagebrush (disking). Usually done to induce the growth of more desirable species.

Hardrock minerals:

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor salable mineral materials (common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

Herd Management Areas:

Areas established for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild, free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the Act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (See Stockraising homestead.)

Hunting:

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian allotment:

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Inholdings:

Privately owned or State-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

Inland water area:

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals one-eighth of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Lake improvements:

Consists of many different techniques to improve water temperature, oxygen content, silt load, etc. This may include the planting of ground cover in the lake watershed and planting shade trees.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area—a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife, and habitat—in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). The area was withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 7372 on December 15, 1998.

Land area:

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river floodplains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Late seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late seral means that the vegetation is in “good” condition.

Leasable minerals:

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

Lease:

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing).

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

LMU (Logical mining unit):

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

Locatable minerals:

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See Hardrock minerals.)

Lode claim:

A mining claim located for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

LU project lands:

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as “Land Utilization Projects” and were subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

MBF:

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

Mid seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

Mill site: A site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

Mineral:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws, but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Mineral reservation:

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

Mining claim:

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sec. 22 et seq.). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid mill site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

National Back Country Byways:

A program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the National Scenic Byway program. Bureau of Land Management's Byways show enthusiasts the best the West has to offer—from the breathtaking thunder of waterfalls to geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back Country Byways vary from narrow, graded roads, passable only during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

National Conservation Areas:

Areas designated by Congress so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archaeological, paleontological, historical, educational, or scientific resources and values.

National Historic Trails:

Trails established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

National Monument:

An area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906, or by the Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on the public lands; designation also provides for the management of these features and values.

National Natural Landmarks:

Areas having national significance because they represent one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National Natural Landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

National Outstanding Natural Areas:

Protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

National Recreation Area:

An area designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

National Recreation Trails:

Trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

National Scenic Trails:

Trails established by an Act of Congress that are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System):

An organized system of Bureau of Land Management lands that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. The NLCS was formally established by

Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and it included national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

Noncompetitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation that does not involve fishing, hunting, or trapping. Nonharvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing, and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc., are nonconsumptive wildlife activities.

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonoperating revenue:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting the normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuse:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads, but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road, but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for “all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as high as 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

PLO (public land order):

An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Plugged and abandoned:

Refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

Potential natural community:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed fire projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

Includes the Bureau of Land Management’s efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands, and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

Private leases (acquired):

Refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

Producible and service holes:

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

Producible leases:

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive—usually oral—bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public Land States:

Refers to the 30 States that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These States are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

R&PP (Recreation and Public Purposes Act):

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy, or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Recreation concession lease:

A lease that is a long-term authorization for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period. These leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the Bureau of Land Management and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands or related waters.

Recreation visit:

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Reforestation:

The reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Research Natural Areas:

Special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A human-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian areas:

Lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

Salable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (See definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381) that provides for the orderly disposition of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

Lands administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

Lands administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing lease.)

Service completion or hole:

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or nonmotorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act):

Act approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263) that provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to State and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

Spawning bed development:

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include addition of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

Special recreation permit:

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

Special surveys:

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Stock raising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Streambank stabilization:

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that are not natural, to include efforts to reduce streambank movement by adding materials to deflect water, planting vegetation, etc.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that does not currently support a sport fishery, but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (e.g., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on Bureau of Land Management lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Wetland improvements:

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See Reserved lands and Revocation.)

Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

WSAs (Wilderness Study Areas):

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) Naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) Opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions

